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<th>Theme 3: Education, life-long learning and health promotion</th>
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<td>Session Chairperson: Mazni Mustapha</td>
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- Hubungan Dimensi Kepemimpinan Instruksional Dengan Prestasi Kerja Guru Sejarah Sekolah Menengah Di Sabah  
  Dg Norizah Ag Kiflee @Dzulkifli

- Hegemony in a Sexual Wellness Product Homepage: A Critical Discourse Analysis  
  Lee Ling Khai

- Investigating the Relationship of Self Esteem and Group Trust on Academic Performance  
  Mazni Mustapha
HUBUNGAN DIMENSI KEPEMIMPINAN INSTRUKSIONAL DENGAN PRESTASI KERJA GURU SEJARAH SEKOLAH MENENGAH DI SABAH

Dg Norizah Binti Ag Kiflee@Dzulkifli, Soon Singh A/L Bikar Singh, & Roslee Talip
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini dijalankan untuk mengenalpasti hubungan dimensi kepemimpinan instruksional (mengawal waktu pengajaran dan pembelajaran, sokongan dalam aktiviti pengajaran dan memberi insentif kepada pelajar) dengan prestasi kerja guru Sejarah sekolah menengah di Sabah. Kajian ini melibatkan 334 orang guru yang mengajar mata pelajaran Sejarah di Sabah. Kaedah persampelan yang digunakan adalah rawak mudah. Instrumen yang digunakan ialah soal selidik yang mengandungi 3 bahagian. Bahagian A terdiri daripada soalan demografi responden. Bahagian B terdiri daripada 55 item mengenai kepemimpinan instruksional guru Sejarah. Manakala Bahagian C terdiri daripada 20 item mengenai prestasi kerja guru Sejarah. Sebanyak 3 hipotesis telah dikemukakan dalam kajian ini. Variabel kajian telah diuji menggunakan analisis korelasi pearson. Dapatan analisis Korelasi Pearson menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara dimensi kepemimpinan instruksional (mengawal waktu pengajaran dan pembelajaran [r=.25,N=334,p<0.05], sokongan dalam aktiviti pengajaran [r=.29,N=334,p<0.05] dan memberi insentif kepada pelajar [r=.27,N=334,p<0.05],) dengan prestasi kerja guru Sejarah di Sabah. Implikasi kajian ini mendapati guru Sejarah dapat meningkatkan prestasi kerja melalui mutu dan kualiti kepemimpinan instruksional.

Kata Kunci: Kepemimpinan Instruksional, Prestasi Kerja dan Guru Sejarah
HEGEMONY IN A SEXUAL WELLNESS PRODUCT HOMEPAGE: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

Lee Ling Khai, Mohd Iqbaal Wazir, & Cheng Siew May

University Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kampar

ABSTRACT

Sexual wellness has generally been a taboo among South-East Asian community. Despite governments’ policies and effort in implementing sex education in formal education institutions, sexual wellness still appears to be a subject which educators encounter difficulties in conveying the subject matter knowledge to learners in schools. This research seeks to determine the signs and codes used in portraying male as the dominant gender with sexual power. The study employs Norman Fairclough’s Three Dimensional analysis framework to achieve the research goals. The framework was used to analyse the structure of the text, the functions of the signs and codes in portraying the male actors in the text as the holder of sexual power. The interaction of images, flash images, words and taglines were analysed to determine the way hegemony in sexual power is portrayed. Functions and meanings of the signs and codes mentioned were examined. Sense relations between words and images were determined. Then the meaning of each sign was determined. Findings show that the homepage depicts an imbalance hegemony in the portrayal of sexual power among actors in the text. Apart from that, men are depicted as someone who has higher sexual power in a relationship. Findings also suggest that the contraceptives and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases are deemed to be the responsibility of male. In conclusion, the homepage is a gender aware and manned by a profit driven organization when it comes to product promotion and customer perspective manipulation. Further research might investigate the preference of content among patrons of different genders. In-depth research into the content preference could provide insights in turning the homepage into a more established gateway to the company product and as the essential knowledge for interested parties.

Keywords: Hegemony, Critical Discourse Analysis, Sexual Power
INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP OF SELF ESTEEM AND GROUP TRUST ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Mazni Mustapha
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate whether Self-Esteem and Group Trust have a significant association with students’ academic achievement. A survey was carried out among non-science students in Faculty of Psychology and Education and 86 respondents have participated. The questionnaire used was developed with three different sections. The first section consists of 12 items on demographic factors whereas the second and third sections consist of 16 items on Self-Esteem and 20 items on Group Trust, respectively. The Self Esteem items were divided into four variables of Self Esteem which are Membership, Private Collective, Public Collective and Importance to Identity. The highest score in Grade Point Accumulative (GPA) is used to measure the students’ academic achievement. Shapiro Wilks tests have been performed on all of the quantitative variables. The linear association between the variables was also measured by Pearson or Spearman correlation coefficients depending on the shape of the variables’ distribution. The result shows that even though the variables on Self Esteem are linearly correlated with each other but only two of them which are Membership and Private Collective have a significant positive relationship with academic achievement. Whereas, Group Trust showed a significant relationship with Private Collective only. A multiple linear regression was carried out to measure the influence of Membership and Private Collective upon academic achievement but unfortunately the model is insignificant with p-value = 0.096 even though both of the predictors are strongly correlated with academic achievement. A simple linear regression was then carried out for both predictors separately and a significant model was obtained (p-value for ANOVA is 0.039) for a model with Membership as the single predictor. The influence of Self Esteem and Group Trust were investigated further by narrowed down the analysis with respect to Gender and Year of study. The results showed that the academic achievement by female students does not associate with any of the Self Esteem and Group Trust variables. On the other hand, male students’ academic achievement has a significant association with all of the variables except Importance to Identity. Whereas for Year of Study, only students from Year 2 showed a significant relationship with one of the Self Esteem’s variables which is Private Collective. Private Collective was the only predictor came out significant from a stepwise regression analysis for male students with $R^2 = 29.1\%$.

**Keywords:** Self Esteem, Group Trust, Academic Achievement, Correlation, Regression
### Theme 4: Effective organizations, job satisfaction and job performance

**Time:** 9.40-11.10 am  
**Room:** Seminar 2

**Session Chairperson:** Intan Hashim

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<td>Pengaruh Kecerdasan Emosi Terhadap Emotional Labor: Kajian Ke Atas Pemimpin Sabah Banking Employees' Union (SBEU)</td>
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<td>“Positive Collaborations”: Understanding Positive Relationships among Key Actors in Creative and Cultural Cluster in Georgetown, Malaysia</td>
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INDIVIDUAL OPENNESS TRAIT, LOCUS OF CONTROL AND SELF-REGULATION OF ENTREPRENEURS PREDICTED PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE

Syarifah Farradinna
Universitas Islam Riau

ABSTRACT

MEA is designed to create the freedom and ease in creating opportunities in various fields. The entrepreneur is an important one contributes to the increase in non-agricultural economic income, and develop micro, small and medium enterprises in the industrial revolution (Aghajani, Shababi, & Fattahi, 2012). A researcher resilience as Kaplan (1999) concluded that resilience is a conceptual tool in the development of models to predict the events and situations of failure. In certain situations when misfortune cannot be avoided, a person who has the psychological resilience to cope with various problems with the way their lives (Reivich & Shatte, 2002). Individuals who have strong personality characteristics thought to be one important factor in the process of creation and development of enterprises. The scale used in this study consisted of a scale big five personality (Openness) McCrae & Costa (2004), The Self-Regulation Questionnaire (SRQ) by Brown et al (1999), The Work Locus of Control Scale (WLCS) by Spector (1988) as modified by Spector (2004), and Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) compiled by Connor & Davidson (2003) as modified by Manzano and Ayala (2013). A total of 238 micro businesses have voluntarily participated. The results of path analysis showed that the openness personality directly (β = 0.131) was significantly associated with resilience. Similarly, the openness personality through self-regulation shows indirect influence on resilience (p1 p3 0.027 x 0.175 = 0.0047) significantly. Contributions personality openness and self-regulation of the resilience of 0.136 or 13.6%. It can be concluded that indirectly affect the resilience if the openness personality through self-regulation significantly on businesses.

Keywords: Openness Trait, Locus of Control, Self-Regulation, Entrepreneurs, Psychological Resilience
PENGARUH BUDAYA ORGANISASI TERHADAP KEPUASAN KERJA GURU AKADEMIK TINGKATAN ENAM

Windy Anjilus, Roslee Talip, & Soon Singh A/L Bikar Singh
University Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Kepuasan kerja, Budaya organisasi, Pusat Tingkatan Enam
PENGARUH KECERDASAN EMOSI TERHADAP EMOTIONAL LABOR: KAJIAN KE ATAS PEMIMPIN SABAH BANKING EMPLOYEES’ UNION (SBEU)

Ag Mohd Ruslaimie bin Masli & Kee.Y.Sabariah Bte Kee Mohd Yussof
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini menilai pengaruh kecerdasan emosi terhadap emotional labor dalam kalangan pemimpin Sabah Banking Employees’ Union (SBEU). Kecerdsan emosi memainkan peranan dalam kepimpinan bagi memastikan penilaian ekspresi emosi yang tepat ketika berinteraksi dengan individu demi mencapai matlamat bersama. Manakala emotional labor adalah peraturan tingkah laku pemimpin untuk mempengaruhi ekspresi emosi dalam kalangan ahli kesatuan sekerja. Oleh itu kajian ini bertujuan menilai pengaruh kecerdasan emosi terhadap emotional labor dalam konteks kepimpinan. Kajian ini merupakan satu kajian rintis yang melibatkan 31 orang pemimpin atau ahli jawatankuasa tertinggi Sabah Banking Employees’ Union (SBEU). Analisis regresi mudah digunakan untuk melihat pengaruh kecerdasan emosi terhadap emotional labor. Hasil kajian ini mendapati responden mengamalkan kecerdasan emosi dan emotional labor dalam memimpin kesatuan sekerja. Walau bagaimanapun, hasil kajian ini menunjukkan pengaruh yang tidak signifikan antara kecerdasan emosi dan emotional labor. Ini menunjukkan kecerdasan emosi seorang pemimpin kesatuan sekerja tidak mempengaruhi emotional labour. Hasil kajian ini menunjukkan dapatan kajian yang berbeza dengan kajian lepas. Oleh itu, terdapat faktor-faktor lain yang mempengaruhi emotional labor dalam kalangan pemimpin kesatuan sekerja.

Kata Kunci: Kecerdasan emosi, Emotional Labor, Pemimpin
“POSITIVE COLLABORATIONS”: UNDERSTANDING POSITIVE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG KEY ACTORS IN CREATIVE AND CULTURAL CLUSTER IN GEORGETOWN, MALAYSIA

Intan H.M. Hashim¹, Hooi Hooi Lean², Suet Leng Khoo³, Jin Hooi Chan⁴, Athina Piterou⁵, & Shok Hong Ooi⁶

¹,²,³,⁶Universiti Sains Malaysia
⁴,⁵University of Greenwich

ABSTRACT

Georgetown, Penang has been selected as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2008. By 2013, there were 3177 businesses with 660 new establishments in the city ranging from hotels, restaurants/bars to arts, culture and craft businesses, fashion and clothing & textile related (Think City, 2014). Focussing on creative and cultural cluster in Georgetown, Penang, the main objective of this research is to examine social network insights among its key actors. Chain-referral method was used to identify and select the sample. In the end, 115 key actors representing various organizations within the creative and cultural cluster in Georgetown, Penang were interviewed. In the interviews, participants reported their collaborations with other organizations and rated their satisfaction with these collaborations. In this part of the study, key persons representing a particular organization were requested to report up to 5 key collaborators by describing the nature of collaborations, their satisfaction with the collaborations and their willingness to work again with the partner in the future. Most organizations reported less than 5 collaborators. Analysing qualitative responses to these questions revealed that organizations were mainly satisfied with their collaborators and are willing to work again with them in the future. Further analysis also indicated elements of similarities, cooperation, provisions of needs and supports and sharing in these collaborations. This is consistent with elements of positive relationships which include social support (Mattson & Hall, 2011), trust (Sherchan, Nepal & Paris, 2013), interaction (Reis, Collins & Berscheid, 2000), positive emotions (Armenta, Fritz & Lyubomirsky, 2016), motivation (Heacox, 2005), closeness (Adams, Laursen & Wilder, 2001), and understanding (Joseph & Strain, 2004). These elements can potentially be indicators of “positive collaborations” which in turn lead to satisfactory and sustainable business relationships in the future. This preliminary paper indicates the potential of understanding business relationships using the paradigm of positive psychology and positive relationships.

Keywords: Positive relationships, Creative Clusters, Collaborations
### Theme 2: Self, Family And Community In Promoting Healthy Human Development

**Time:** 9.40-11.10am  
**Room:** Seminar 3  
**Session Chairperson:** Melati Sumari

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<td>Self-Identity of Indigenous Adolescents in Sarawak, Malaysia</td>
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<td>Tahap Kepuasan Pelanggan Dewan Bandaraya Kota Kinabalu Melalui Pengesahan Model</td>
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<td>The Building Concept of Adolescents Ethnic Identity (Study of Interethnic Friendship)</td>
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<td>A Qualitative Study Exploring Family Functioning in a Collectivist Culture of Malaysia</td>
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MARITAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG MUSLIM NEWLY-WEDS: DO COMMUNICATION MATTERS?

Syah Qurratu Aini Sahrani & Rumaya Juhari

Universiti Putra Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Newly-weds, had become the most crucial stage in marriage life and marital adjustment in the early years of marriage has been widely discussed. Various factors that may influence marital adjustment have been highlighted and communication is one of the factors that have been studied widely across all continents. Emerging studies also highlighted the influence of cultural context in determining marital communication among married couples. Guided by Vulnerability Stress Adaptation Model (VSA), this study was conducted in order to determine the relationship between marital communication and marital adjustment among Muslim newly-weds in Klang Valley, Malaysia. This study further explores the mediating effect of marital communication on the relationship between adult attachment and marital adjustment. Data from this study were gathered from 549 Muslim who were married less than 2 years at the time of data collection. This research utilized correlational research design and sample of the study were recruited using convenience and snowball sampling technique. Data were collected using “Dyadic Adjustment Scale”, Adult Attachment Scale”, and “The Three Couple Scale PREPARED/ENRICH: Marital Satisfaction, Communication and Conflict Resolution” in order to measure marital adjustment, adult attachment and marital communication among Muslim newly-weds. Results from this study indicate that attachment anxiety, attachment avoidant and marital communication were significantly related with marital adjustment. Regression analyses conducted from this study concluded that marital communication partially mediates the relationship between attachment anxiety, attachment avoidant and marital quality among Muslim newly-weds.

Keywords: Marital Adjustment, Newly-Weds, Marital Communication, Adult Attachment
TAHAP KEPUASAN PELANGGAN DEWAN BANDAR RAYA KOTA KINABALU MELALUI PENGESAHAN MODEL.

Petrus Bin Gandilau¹, Benedick Oliver Lidadun², & Azizi Bin Yahaya³

¹,² Dewan Bandaraya Kota Kinabalu
³ Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Kepuasan Pelanggan, Bandaraya Kota Kinabalu
SELF-IDENTITY OF INDIGENOUS ADOLESCENTS IN SARAWAK, MALAYSIA

Wan Nurul Izza Wan Husin\(^1\)*, Rizal Abu Bakar\(^2\), Nur Aqilah Mohamed Fauzi\(^3\), & Nur Farhanah Zainal\(^4\)
\(^1\)Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris
\(^2\)Universiti Malaysia Sarawak
\(^3\)Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
\(^4\)International Islamic University Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Although a few studies had been conducted on the self-identity of Malaysian adolescents, these studies focused on the adolescents in Peninsular Malaysia and little attention had been given to those in Malaysian Borneo. The present study attempted to examine the identity styles of indigenous communities in Malaysian Borneo particularly, Sarawak. It also sought to investigate the relationship between each of identity styles (norm orientation, information orientation, commitment orientation and diffuse-avoidant orientation) and the level of self-esteem. Adolescents from both urban and rural localities responded to a survey which comprised of Berzonsky Self-Identity Scale and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. Results indicated that the formation of self-identity of Sarawak indigenous groups was highly influenced by norm. Likewise, it was found that the norm-oriented identity style was strongly significantly correlated with self-esteem. The adolescents whose identity style were norm-oriented showed higher level of self-esteem compared to those of other identity styles. The implications of this result for future research and practice in enhancing self-esteem level of indigenous Sarawakian adolescents are discussed.

Keywords: Self-Identity, Indigenous Communities in Sarawak, Self-Esteem, Adolescents
THE BUILDING CONCEPT OF ADOLESCENTS ETHNIC IDENTITY
(STUDY OF INTERETHNIC FRIENDSHIP)

Fadjri Kirana Anggarani¹, Avin Fadilla Helmi², & Tri Rejeki Andayani³

¹,³ Sebelas Maret University
² Gadjah Mada University

ABSTRACT

Ethnic identity could changed and socially constructed. Multiethnic situation likes in the school be important to build interethnic friendship and it had influence for adolescents to concept their ethnic identity. The aim of this study is to find out what the factors are affecting the ethnic identity of adolescents who had interethnic friendship. The respondents were 300 adolescents from Javanese, Tionghoa, and Arabian ethnic. Open-ended questionnaire was used as a tool in method and content analysis with multiple response was used to analyze the answer from respondents. The results of analysis showed that adolescents who had interethnic friendship, identify their ethnicity based on their personal aspect, their own ethnic group, and the existence of other ethnic group. Their personal aspect consisted of cultural habits (36.38%), family’s ethnic identity (23.49%), their birthplace and domicile (2.70%). Their own ethnic group identity consisted of the experience with same ethnic group (18.50%) and positive-negative emotions towards their own ethnic (6.24%). The existence of other ethnic also had influence the adolescents to concept their ethnic identity, which consisted of the experience with different ethnic (7.48%), personal judgment about other ethnic (4.16%), and the majority-minority emotions (1.04%). These results indicated that the presence of other ethnic groups affect the identification of adolescents to concept their ethnic identity and built the friendship with other ethnic groups.

Keywords: Ethnic identity, Adolescents, Interethnic friendship
LITERATURE REVIEW OF INTER-GROUP EMOTIONS AS A BASIC OF SOCIAL ENGINEERING OF A GROUP OF BURQA WOMEN

Tri Rejeki Andayani, Fadjri Kirana Anggarani, & Hardjono
Sebelas Maret University

ABSTRACT

The use of language such as hijab-not hijab, Javanese - Tionghoa, weak-line or hard-line, terrorist, Islam phobia were actually showed that there was cohesion within the group and inter-group bias. It was important to investigate the emotions of knowing the existence of factors including its originators as part of seeing its influence on prejudice against a group of burqa women. The purpose of this study was to do literature review about emotions between groups. The results of the literature review indicates that inter-group identity theory is the combination of appraisal theory and social identity theory. The process of inter-group emotion can be explained as (1) emotions can appear due to an event that is offensive to the identification of the group; (2) most of the emotion-based group is a separate entity from the individual level; (3) the nature of the functional group-based emotions in regulating the behavior of relevant groups, such as the affiliates against in-group and out-group groups discriminated against. Based on the result of literature review, the conclusion is the external environment affect the emotions of the inter-group then exert influence on individual behaviour or judgement against certain groups. Therefore, the identification of situation forms is necessary to explore a situation that capable of being a trigger of emotional response against a group of burqa women.

Keywords: Literature Review, Inter-Group Emotion, A Group of Burqa Women
A QUALITATIVE STUDY EXPLORING FAMILY FUNCTIONING IN A COLLECTIVIST CULTURE OF MALAYSIA

Melati Sumari¹, Dini Farhana Baharudin², & Norfaezah Md Khalid³

¹,³University of Malaya
²Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Family functioning is an important factor that has been empirically studied by many researchers from different fields, such as family therapy, education, family medicine, social work, counseling, etc. Most of the previous studies were conducted on Western population. A limited number of studies was conducted on non-White population who live in the West, such as, Asian American. In recent years, there is a growing number of researchers who studied family functioning in collectivist societies, such as in China, Taiwan, Korea, Malaysia, Iran, and Japan. Most of these studies used quantitative method that measures family functioning based on Western concepts. Researchers used instruments that were originally developed by Western researchers, and tested on Western population. Examples of the instruments are Family Assessment Device, Family Adaptation and Cohesive Scale, and Family Environment Scale. The present study tried to explore and understand factors that may contribute to family functioning in Malaysian society. Malaysian is a collectivist society, which emphasizes on family harmony and hierarchal structure of family. The researchers used qualitative method in order to understand family functioning. Focus group interviews were conducted on 20 professionals from different fields who work with family. Individual interviews were also conducted to improve the validity and reliability of the data. Six themes emerged from the analysis. They are (1) Family Role; (2) Parenting Styles; (3) Family Rule; (4) Communication; (5) Value Orientation; and (6) Cohesiveness. The study highlights the importance of understanding family functioning from the culture being studied. Implication for practitioners and future researchers are discussed.
## Symposium I: Factors Promoting Happiness, Health And Well Being In Indonesia

**Time:** 9.40-11.10am  
**Room:** Seminar 4  
**Session Chairperson:** Yus Nugraha

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<td>Personal meaning of happiness: A Study Across Cultures</td>
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<td>Healthy Foods and Healthy Eating Behavior</td>
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INDIGENOUS MEANING OF HAPPINESS IN INDONESIA: A CULTURE - BASED PERCEPTION

Dwi Ningsih Ariani, Rangga Alam Purnama, & Lisma Aisyatul Azizah
Universitas Padjadjaran

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is an archipelago with a vast variety of cultures and ethnics. The philosophy of each culture has tremendous impact on the way people lives, behaves, thinks, and feels, including the way they define their happiness. Nevertheless, culture is not the only factors that shape people’s meaning of happiness. Thus, this study aims to find how people of each culture, especially Javanese, Sundanese, Minang, and Batak define their personal meaning of happiness and the way they perceive the cultural meaning of happiness. The data were collected from 83 participants from Faculty of Psychology, Padjadjaran University, which then were processed by content – coded. The participants are requested to recalled their personal and perceived cultural meaning of happiness. The results indicates that personal meaning of happiness is aligned with perceived cultural meaning of happiness. People from each cultures perceived that happiness comes from inside of the individual such as positive emotion, their own perception, and gratefulness; life achievement, and the presence of others. However, eventhough each participants across cultures share those three factors, they take different meaning of those factors, where most Sundanese subject defines happiness as the presence of positive feelings, subject from Minang perceived that freedom is the most important thing of happiness. On the other hand, subject from Batak mostly perceive that their achievement toward goals could make them happy and subject from Javanese perceive that a peaceful and comfortable life is happiness. As the cultural meaning of happiness, people from each cultures perceive that their culture defines happiness come from the presence of other people in their life, especially family and friends; life achievement; oneself; and life system, such as culture and religion. Thus, it can be concluded that happiness mostly comes from oneself, the presence of other people and live achievement, except based on their cultural meaning, people perceive that life system is also the source of happiness.

Keywords: Happiness, Collective Happiness, Across Cultures
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS ON HAPPINESS: A STUDY ACROSS CULTURE

Lisma Aisyatul Azizah, Dwi Ningsih Ariani, & Rangga Alam Purnama
Universitas Padjadjaran

ABSTRACT

As one of the largest archipelagic state in the world, Indonesia has grown to be a culturally rich nation with many different tribes and cultures. Each Tribe has their own values and beliefs regarding life aspects, including happiness. Regarding antecedent factors, happiness can be perceived differently among individuals from different cultural background. In this study, data were collected from 83 participants which represent Sundanese, Javanese, Minang, and Batak communities. Participants were asked to write down their perspective of contributing factors on happiness. The answers were then content-coded and yielding several happiness factors, revealed unique perspectives across cultures. Sundanese perceived self-perception about current happiness as a primary factor, while Javanese emphasized more on grateful feeling of others. Minang people give priority on inner peacefulness, while motivation and self perception is the most important factor for Batak people.

Keywords: Happiness, Across Cultures
PERSONAL MEANING OF HAPPINESS: A STUDY ACROSS CULTURES

Rangga Alam Purnama, Lisma Aisyatul Azizah & Dwi Ningsih Ariani
Universitas Padjadjaran

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a country with many ethnic groups. Each has unique values and beliefs. Nowadays, there are individuals who still live with that kind of values and beliefs. Happiness is an issue that might very related to culture. In this study, data of happiness were collected from 83 college students, including Sundanese, Javanese, Minang, and Batak ethnicity. The participants were asked regarding happiness in their respective views. The data then was content-coded. The result shows that in every tribes, happiness is associated with one’s own issues, such as health, comfort, freedom, and gratitude. Then followed by the achievement of goals and gathering with family and others.

Keywords: Happiness, Across Cultures
HEALTHY FOODS AND HEALTHY EATING BEHAVIOR

Eveline Sarintohe

Maranatha Christian University

ABSTRACT

Indonesia has a slogan “Empat Sehat Lima Sempurna“ for healthy foods. Most of Indonesian people have the knowledge about healthy foods, but some of them just eat because taste of the food is delicious and don’t care about the nutrition in the foods. Many cases of diabetes, high blood pressure, coronary heart attack, and stroke that related to eating behaviour, have increase in Indonesia. The aim of this study is to find out the perception among students in one of universities in Bandung about healthy foods. This study is also conducted to find out how students do the healthy eating. Data of this research will be collected by open question questionnaire. The questionnaire will ask about the foods that consider healthy and why; the foods that often consume; kind of eating behaviours that consinder healthy and why. The participant of this study will be 300 students of one of universities in Bandung. The data will be analysed with qualitative method – coding. With this study, the researcher will get some datas about healthy eating behaviour and factors, that can be used to design health promotion or health education for Indonesian people.

Keywords: Healthy Foods, Healthy Eating Behavior
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<td>Session Chairperson: Mazlina Che Mustapa</td>
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**Theme 11: Art, music, and humanities and sciences in promoting happiness, health and well-being**

**Influences of Personality and Cultural Intelligence towards Socio-cultural Adjustments Amongst University Students**  
**Azzizatul Aqila Sabani**

**Dancing in the Mountain: happiness without money**  
**Windi Susetyo Ningrum**

**The Imagination for Freedom From Domesticity: The Decision Making Process of Indonesian Migrant Workers from Village**  
**Citra Nur Hamidah**

**Religion, Sexual Behavior and Reproductive Health in the Malaysian Adolescents/Adults – A Qualitative Review**  
**Mazlina Che Mustapa**
INFLUENCES OF PERSONALITY AND CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE TOWARDS SOCIO-CULTURAL ADJUSTMENTS AMONGST UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Azzizatul Aqila Sabani & Mazni Mustapha

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

The globalization of higher education increases opportunity for students from different cultures to study in new cultural contexts. In contrast to those who are studying in foreign countries, students from Peninsular of Malaysia and Sarawak are studying and living in a society that is both familiar and strange to them due to unique political and socio-cultural relationships between the three regions of Malaysia, which is Sabah, Peninsular and Sarawak. This study examined the factors impacting students’ socio-cultural adjustment and the life satisfaction outcomes from such adjustment. Two hundred and twelve students from Peninsular of Malaysia and Sarawak were studying at a university in Sabah completed a set of questionnaires, measuring personality (BFI; John, Donahue & Kentle, 1991), cultural intelligence (CQS; Earley & Ang, 2003), socio-cultural adjustment (SCAS-R; Wilson, 2013) and life satisfaction (SWLS; Diener, Emmons, Larsen & Griffin, 1985). The results of hierarchical multiple regression analysis indicated that extraversion, conscientiousness and openness to experience of personality dimension traits are all important significant predictors of socio-cultural adjustment. The results also supported the hypothesis indicating the need to consider cultural intelligence as one of the major influences to students’ socio-cultural adjustment. Our findings also indicated that socio-cultural adjustment does contribute significantly to students’ life satisfaction.

Keywords: Personality, Cultural Intelligence, Socio-Cultural Adjustments, Life Satisfaction, Sabah
DANCING IN THE MOUNTAIN : HAPPINESS WITHOUT MONEY

Windi Susetyo Ningrum

University of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

A dance is a pleasant thing to do when the dancers do it with joy and without any pressure. People understand that dancing is easier when it is performed by the person who likes dancing that the person who’s good at it. It is such a great pleasure for mountain villagers who can express themselves through dancing without thinking about money. Nowadays, there have been art organizations and communities who promote their local traditional dances for commerce and an identity threat. However, dancers can have different motives for dancing. Dancers who truly love to dance will be different from other dancers in terms of their ego, moral, traits, and the like. Mountain villagers are not categorized as wealthy but modest people. They live in simplicity that does not make them feel in need or poor. This also implies to the dance groups. Dancing in the mountain: happiness without money will discuss about the psychological side of the dancer groups in the mountain. How happiness can exist without dealing with money.

Keywords: Art, Dance, Dancer, Money, Mountain, Happy
“THE IMAGINATION FOR FREEDOM FROM DOMESTICITY”: THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS OF INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS FROM VILLAGE

Citra Nur Hamidah

University of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Limited employment opportunities in Indonesia encourage Indonesians to seek employment abroad and choose to become migrant workers. My research focus to explore the ideas and practice of decision making process of migrant workers created in the household and the village. I argue that the ideas of migration exist in Indonesia’s social imagination and decision-making process to migrate is complicated by the gendered migration regimes and division of roles in the household. I investigated how migrant workers and their households exercise their agency in the context of structural gendered constraints. I found that Indonesian women who choose to be migrant workers have imagination and expectation for ‘freedom from domesticity’. I used an ethnography approach to explain how the decision making process on social, cultural and psychological contexts for thought, reason, and action are framed in daily life of migrant workers in the village and household units. I conducted fieldwork based on partisipant observation and depth interviews in Kebondalem Village, Banyuwangi for 5 months. The Decision making process of migrant workers is never completed and always formed and constructed through daily activities, even households negotiated.

Keywords: Migrant Workers, Decision Making Process, Imagination, Ethnography, Village
RELIGION, SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN THE MALAYSIAN ADOLESCENTS/ADULTS – A QUALITATIVE REVIEW

Mazlina Che Mustapa¹, Khaidzir Hj Ismail², Mohd Suhaimi Mohamad³, Fauziah Ibrahim⁴, & Muhammad Saleem⁵

¹,²,³,⁴ National University of Malaysia
⁵ The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

This short review explores the plight of religious beliefs, sexual behaviors and the awareness of reproductive health in the Malaysian adolescents/adults. The sexual behaviors include sexual activities, sexual practices and pre-marital sex. At this young age individuals are curious and they get involved in such sexual behaviors specifically pre-marital sex. These sexual behaviors affect their reproductive health. Although Malaysia is a Muslim country where pre-marital sex or sexual behaviors are condemned. The aim of this study was to carry out systematic review that encompass the religious beliefs that forbid extra-marital affairs, sexual behaviors and the awareness of reproductive health among the Malaysian adolescents/adults. By following the sequence of steps, keywords were searched from the databases i.e. ResearchGate, ScienceDirect, Google Scholar and PubMed. Total 62 peer-reviewed articles from 2000-2017 were sorted. Keeping in view the scope of study, most relevant 22 articles were selected. The findings of this review revealed that adolescents get engaged in the pre-marital sex and sexual behaviors due to poor religiosity. It is explored that strong religious beliefs prevent from getting involved in sexual practices. Further, findings also exhibit the lack of knowledge and misconceptions about the sexual behaviors and reproductive health in the Malaysian Adolescents/Adults. Although there is insufficient literature available on the religiosity as mediates between sexual behavior and reproductive health of Malaysian youngsters. There is a research gap to carry out more researches on the same idea. This study hopefully opens up new horizons for the veterans to address the role of religion in the life of modern youth.

Keywords: Religiosity, Sexual Behavior, Pre-Marital Sex, Reproductive Health, Adolescents/Adults of Malaysia, Review
### Theme 1: Factors promoting happiness, health and well-being.

**Time:** 9.40-11.10am  
**Room:** Tutorial 4  
**Session Chairperson:** Mohamad Nizam Bin Nazarudin

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PERSONALITY AND POSITIVE EMOTION OF STUDENTS

Alifah Nabilah Masturah & Baiq Sopia Iswari Azizah
Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang

ABSTRACT

Personality will showed individual differences, such as how individuals think, feel and act. Positive emotions as affection can be performed with personality. Aimed of this research was to know big five personality prediction about positive emotion. This was cross sectional study. Technique sampling used accedental sampling. Subjects in this reasearch was 197 Students of Psychology Faculty of Muhammadiyah Malang University. Research used Big Five Personality scale and Positive Activation Schedule (PANAS). The results showed big five personality 30,7% can predict a positive emotion (R=0,570; p=0,000). The result also showed extraversion the most predictor (18,7%) of positive emotion (R=0,433; p=0,000).

Keywords: Big Five Personality, Positive Emotion, Students
THE INVOLVEMENT RECREATIONAL SPORTS ENTHUSIASTS IN ROUTINES SPORTS ACTIVITIES

Reza Badiuzzaman Bin Abdullah
Sk Inanam Laut, Kota Kinabalu

ABSTRACT

This research undertaken focused on involvement in recreational sports fan do exercise routine while looking at integration of elements of music in recreational sports. Research carried out for this qualitative to bring the views of informans through observation, video recording, interview unstructured. There are three themes that have been identified, namely motivation, benefits and elements of music during sport are all explained in detail in this study. Participation and involvement recreational sports fan to do exercise regularly because integration of elements music, benefits and motivation are discussed in this research.

Keywords: Recreational Sport, Exercise Routine, Music and Sports, Sport Benefits, Sport Motivation
AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF WELL-BEING AND MENTAL HEALTH OF CREATIVE MEDIA WORKERS

Dini Farhana Baharudin & Nur Kareelawati Abd. Karim

Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

ABSTRACT

The advancement of technology and ecological shift in the creative media industry required managers and TV production workers to adapt to changes to ensure their well-being. Recent development shows a growing concern for the mental, physical, and social health of creative media workers that demand for deeper investigation as research found that those working in television production are facing long hours of work, poor pay, isolation, and insecurity. However, there is little empirical research undertaken on those who work in the Malaysian creative media industry, especially the Malay Muslims. Previous literature covers issues of well-being and mental health of artists and performers but ignores those behind the scene. Studies of media workers in Malaysia are mostly concerned with news production and the impact of reporting and journalistic challenges. Thus, there is still lack of study that explores the ways in which Malay Muslim creative media workers manage and negotiate their professional challenges and well-being. By employing a phenomenological approach, interviews were conducted with seven participants, exploring their experience in the creative media industry. Consequently, this study found four emergent themes as follows: (a) passion and commitment for creative endeavors, (b) work culture, (c) issue on work-life balance, and (d) role of religion. Based on these findings, recommendations are also discussed. This study is an attempt towards understanding well-being and mental health of those working in the creative and entertainment realm in Malaysia.

Keywords: Well-Being, Mental Health, Creative Media, Workers
DO AGE AND SEX PREDICT LIFE VALUES OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS?

Margaretha Sih Setija Utami & Damasia Linggarjati Novi Parmitasari
Soegijapranata Catholic University

ABSTRACT

The background of the research is that there are two common senses about young generations. First, the new generation has different value comparing to the previous generation. Second, there are different values between male and female students because of their gender roles. The purposes of the research were to study the correlation between age and the life values and to study the comparison the life values based on sex.

The research Method: the research was conducted in February 2018 when the undergraduate students met their academic counselors to plan their academic activities during the new semester. The participants were 498 undergraduate students of Psychology Faculty of Soegijapara Catholic University, Semarang, Indonesia. They consisted of 131 (26.3%) male students and 367 (73.7%) female students. The range of their age was 17-29 year old. A life value scale modified from Life Values Inventory that developed by Brown and Crace (1996) was given to the students. The scale measured 12 life values. They were value of creativity, concern for the environment, concern for the multicultural life, achievement, financial prosperity, independency, scientific understanding, loyalty to family and group, humility, being loved, and doing sport.

The results showed that from 12 life values, only value of creativity and value of loyalty to family or group has significant correlation with the age of the students (r = 0.128; p = 0.005 and r=-0.119; p = 0.012). It showed that the older students had higher life value on creativity than the younger students, but they had lower value of the loyalty to family or group. Besides that the result showed that five of the 12 life values were different based on sex. They were value of creativity (t= 4.130; p = 0.000, Mean of Male Students= 3.778 Mean of Female Students = 3.529); value of scientific understanding (t =2.640; p=0.009; Mean M= 3.757; Mean F= 3.613); value of loyalty to family and group (t= -2.038; p=0.042; Mean M= 3.792 Mean F= 3.924); value of humility (t=3.460; p=0.001; Mean M= 3.431; Mean F= 3.182); and value of sport (t= 4.633; p=0.000; Mean Male= 3.214 Mean Female= 2.732).

The conclusion were the results of the research showed that the commonsense about the values of creativity and royalty of the young generation are not always true. The younger generation in this research had lower score on the life value of creativity and higher score on the life value of loyalty to family or group. Besides that, the results of the research showed that there was no difference between the scores of seven of the life values of male and those of female students. But, the male students had higher scores on four the life values than the female students. They were value of creativity, scientific understanding, humility, and sport. The female students had higher score on value of loyalty to family and group.

Keywords: Life Values, Age, Sex of Undergraduate Students
WHAT MOTIVATES BORNEO INTERNATIONAL MARATHON RUNNERS?

Mohamad Nizam Nazarudin\(^1\) & Mohd Firdaus Abdullah\(^2\)

\(^1\)Faculty of Psychology and Education  
\(^2\)Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

ABSTRACT

The most obvious reason for participating in endurance or aerobic exercise is to obtain health and fitness benefits; however, marathon runners voluntarily expose themselves to stress and strain well beyond what is necessary to achieve these advantages. The purpose of this study was to measure the marathon runner motivation. Two hundred and twenty participants will be randomly selected from Borneo International Marathon (BIM) full marathon category to complete The Motivations of Marathoners Scales (Masters, Ogles & Jolton, 1993). Content are covered included health orientation, weight concern, self-esteem, life meaning, psychological coping, affiliation, recognition, competition, and personal goal achievement.

Keywords: Endurance, Marathon, Motivation, Running, Sport Psychology
MOTIVATION OF A COMPETITIVE CYCLISTS: UNDERSTANDING CULTURAL, SUB-CULTURAL AND ECOLOGICAL FACTORS

Mohamad Nizam Nazarudin¹ & Mohd Firdaus Abdullah²

¹Universiti Malaysia Sabah
²Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

ABSTRACT

Cycling has been shown to have positive benefits on social interaction, mood and self-esteem and levels of depression and stress. The purpose of this study was to measure competitive cyclist’s motivation. One hundred and twenty two cyclists (61 males, 61 females) who were registered participant in Kota Kinabalu Mountain Bike Road Race completed a Cyclists’ Motivation Instrument (Brown, O’Connor & Barkatsas, 2009). Participants ranged in age from 18 to 60 years (M = 32.21, SD = 11.20). Nearly 50% of participants were engaged in the sport of cycling for greater than 5 years, with the next most common grouping between 0 and 5 years. Five factors were identified: social, embodiment, self-presentation, exploring environments and physical health outcomes.

Keywords: Cycling, Cyclists, Motivation, Social Ecology, Sport Psychology
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- **Stress Buster for Undergraduates: The Role of Psychosocial Resources Organization**: UTM, Johor Bahru  
  *Yeo Kee Jiar*  
  *Yap Chia Keat*

- **Analisis Resiliensi: Strategi Daya Tindak Bagi Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Fizikal Dan Psikososial Mangsa Banjir Di Kelantan, Malaysia**: *Noremy Binti Md Akhir*

- **Gaya Kepimpinan Guru Besar, Tekanan Kerja, ‘Burnout’ dan Niat Berhenti Kerja Dalam Kalangan Guru-guru di Luar Bandar Sabah**: *Sabahedin Sambikin*

- **Stress Events and Symptoms of Depression According to Level of Self-Efficacy: Korean Male High School Students**: *Lee, Eun Seok*

- **Life Style Behaviours as Contributing Factors of Depression among University Students**: *Asma Perveen*
STRESS BUSTER FOR UNDERGRADUATES: THE ROLE OF PSYCHOSOCIAL RESOURCES ORGANIZATION: UTM, JOHOR BAHRU

Yeo Kee Jiar
Yap Chia Keat

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Despite a plethora of studies have identified stressors responsible for stress incursion, undergraduates may still fail to cope with those stressor given to absence of positive resources. Hence, this may affects their learning experience or even thus resulting in academic problems and increase of psychological distress. Psychosocial resources are often deemed important personal attributes that contribute to many desirable outcomes for undergraduates. In reviewing literature on undergraduate stress, the protective roles of psychosocial resources are less discussed. Inattention to this research may have hindered current understanding of stress incursion. This paper not only serves to rekindle but also highlights the role of psychosocial resources with an emphasis on delineating their buffering effects of stress. Using the Conservation of Resource Theory of Stress as a lens, this paper explains why psychosocial resources are important for the prevention of stress incursion. Furthermore, three psychosocial resources namely dispositional optimism (DO), perceived academic control (PAC), and self-esteem are chosen to delineate their stress-buffering effects. This paper provides clear illustration of the how psychosocial resources can be beneficial for the undergraduates. To begin, this paper discusses their independent relationships with stress level among undergraduates. Then, a more in-depth discussion of their inter-connected interactions with stress is offered. Critically, this paper recommends two possible research and practical initiatives i) Need for research inclusive of psychosocial resources as predictors of stress and ultimately ii) Need for management and intervention of malleable psychosocial resources.
ANALISIS RESILIENSI: STRATEGI DAYA TINDAK BAGI MENINGKATKAN KESEJAHTERAAN FIZIKAL DAN PSIKOSOSIAL MANGSA BANJIR DI KELANTAN, MALAYSIA

Noremy Md Akhir¹, Azlinda Azman², Nazirah Hassan³, & Nur Hafizah Md Akhir⁴

¹,³ Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
²,⁴ Universiti Sains Malaysia

ABSTRAK

Peristiwa banjir besar Disember 2014 di Kelantan merupakan bencana luar jangka yang telah memberi kesan bukan sahaja dari segi kemusnahan fizikal malah mangsa banjir turut berhadapan dengan masalah psikologikal yang membimbangkan. Selain membangunkan semula kawasan yang terjejas teruk akibat banjir yang berlaku, antara cabaran yang perlu diberi perhatian adalah mengembalikan keyakinan mangsa banjir untuk bangun dan pulih daripada kesan bencana yang berlaku. Oleh itu, kajian ini dijalankan untuk menganalisis resiliensi (daya tahan) dari aspek strategi daya tindak mangsa banjir yang kehilangan harta benda secara total akibat daripada bencana banjir yang berlaku. Seramai 28 orang mangsa banjir yang kehilangan harta benda secara total telah dipilih secara bertujuan untuk ditemuka bual secara mendalam. Pendekatan kualitatif yang menggunakan kajian kes sebagai reka bentuk kajian digunakan bagi menjalankan kajian ini. Pemilihan responden adalah berdasarkan pensampelan bertujuan yang dipilih menggunakan kriteria inklusif dan eksklusif. Sebanyak dua sesi temu bual secara berpantauan telah dijalankan ke atas kesemua responden secara berasingan. Data yang diperoleh seterusnya dianalisis menggunakan analisis bertema. Hasil kajian mendapati, tahap resiliensi mangsa banjir dipengaruhi oleh empat elemen iaitu kecekapan kendiri, strategi daya tindak, semangat kemasyarakatan dan sokongan sosial. Walau bagaimanapun, perbincangan akan terfokus kepada strategi daya tindak yang digunakan oleh mangsa banjir bagi mencapai kefungsian sosial dan seterusnya meningkatkan kesejahteraan fizikal dan psikososial mereka.

Kata Kunci: Resiliensi, Bencana, Mangsa Banjir, Strategi Daya Tindak dan Kesejahteraan Psikososial
TAJUK KA贾IN : GAYA KEPIMPINAN GURU BESAR, TEKANAN KERJA, ‘BURNOUT’ DAN NIAT BERHENTI KERJA DALAM KALANGAN GURU-GURU DI LUAR BANDAR SABAH

Sabahedin Sambikin
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

SOCIAL REPRESENTATION OF KOREAN'S PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN

Choi, Jung Sook, Lee, Eun Seok, & Park, Young-Shin

Inha University

ABSTRACT

Korean indigenous parent-child relationships have been investigated extensively. In this research, a reexamination of these studies will be conducted to develop a broader and in depth understanding of the social representation of Korean's parents and children, by focusing on Park and Kim's (2004) research of Korean adolescents and adults response data. First, there were difference in the social representations of Korean adolescents and adults perceptions of fathers and mothers. The representative association attributed by adolescents and adults for fathers was a sense of strictness, and for mothers a sense of benevolence. Also, adolescents and adults perceived fathers to be respectable and reliable, while for mothers, sacrifice and strength. Second, adolescents and adults attributed both fathers and mothers with sorrow and indebtedness because of perceptions of parental sufferings, and also attributed affection for parents. Third, when it comes to Korean adults social representations of children, the most representative associations by adults of children were that they were loveable and good, and great expectations, proud, and dissatisfaction.

Keywords: Parents, Child, Social Representation, Indigenous Psychology, Strict, Sacrifice, Indebtedness, Affection
LIFE STYLE BEHAVIOURS AS CONTRIBUTING FACTORS OF DEPRESSION AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Asma Perveen

Sultan Idris Education University

ABSTRACT

This study was proposed to evaluate and understand student’s life style behaviours as contributing factors of depression. Life style is very significant to predict mental and physical health. This study highlighted the importance of life style behaviours as predicating factors of depression. Students now a days having challenging life style and having maladaptive behaviour to handle stressors which eventually drain their productive skills to be active and healthy. Research design was survey method, students (N=240), age (18-30 years) were selected through randomly sampling from different faculties and departments of University Pendidikan Sultan Idris. Structured questionnaire were used to assess the demographic information. Physical health status, life style behaviours, including diet, physical activity, study time, social interaction, gadgets usage, financial status, shopping behaviour and sleep pattern were measured by using Lifestyle Behaviour Questionnaire. Depression was assessed by using Beck depression inventory. Results highlighted that students diet patterns, sleep patterns, social interaction and obsessed gadgets were significantly correlated with depression. There was significant positive correlation in life style behaviours and depressive symptoms. The study found the importance of life style behaviour and depressive symptoms among students. This study is helpful for students and academician to increase their understanding about healthy life style behaviour. Study results emphasis to enhance students healthy life style to promote healthy mental health.

Keywords: Life Style, Behaviours, Depression, Mental Health
### Theme 6: Coping with environmental disasters, disabilities and trauma

**Time:** 1.00-2.30pm  
**Room:** Seminar 1

**Session Chairperson:** Mohd Dahlan A Malek

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PENGURUSAN BENCANA DAN “PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPAREDNESS” DALAM KALANGAN ANGGOTA BOMBA DAN PENYELAMAT MALAYSIA

Beddu Salam Baco & Mohd. Dahlan Hj. A. Malek
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

Kata Kunci: Pengurusan Bencana, Psychological Preparedness, Bomba dan Penyelamat
KAJIAN KESAN BENCANA TERHADAP KESEJAHTERAAN PSIKOLOGI SUKARELAWAN

Nur Hafizah Md Akhir\textsuperscript{1}, Azlinda Azman\textsuperscript{2}, & Noremy Md Akhir\textsuperscript{3}

\textsuperscript{1,2}Universiti Sains Malaysia
\textsuperscript{3}Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Bencana Banjir, Sukarelawan Bencana, Kesaran Bencana, Kesejahteraan Psikologi Sukarelawan
PATERNAL BEHAVIOUR AS A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TOWARDS THE OCCURRENCE OF CHILD ABUSE

Mimi Fitriana Zaini

UCSI University

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the phenomenon of child abuse among Malaysian children of three different schools in Kuala Lumpur, from their own perspectives. The study explored the emergence of child abuse from the children immediate environment, home. Paternal behavior was investigated in the current study as a contributing factor towards the occurrence of child abuse. The study also focused on the impacts of the abuse in children’s mental well-beings. The present study hypothesized that (1) Child abuse will be higher in the families with punitive fathers as compared to the families with non-punitive fathers, (2) the occurrence of child abuse will be more among girls as compared to boys, (3) Child abuse will be higher in the families with fathers occupation is self-employed as compared to other types of fathers’ work. A sample of one hundred fifty male and female school’s students in the age ranging from 8 to 12 years was randomly selected from three schools. The indigenously Child Abuse Scale (CAS) and Bronfenbrenner Parental Behaviors Questionnaire (BPBQ) were used in the current study. A Multiple Regression Analysis showed a significant contribution of one predictor (Paternal behaviors) and non-significant contribution of another predictor (Gender) to abuse. T-test for independent groups was used to see the effect of high and low groups of abuse for their paternal behavior. The results showed that high groups have punitive fathers than the low groups. Analysis of variance was also performed to see the differences of abuse among children of father’s different occupational groups. The results demonstrated that abuse and neglect were more likely to be found in students whose fathers’ work is as businessman or self-employed.
PLAY INTERVENTION TO ENHANCE SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL FUNCTIONING CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD): A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Joanna Ting Hie Ping & Yeo Kee Jiar
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Play is an integral element that enhances socialization, development, and social-emotional functioning amongst children. Naturally, children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) display social-emotional dysfunction, such as nervousness, anxiety, mood swing, tantrum, and melt down, more frequently when compared to neurotypical children. This stems from sensory processing disorder or sensory overload that occurs among children diagnosed with ASD. Social-emotional is an imminent aspect embedded in preschool curriculum. Nevertheless, play has been neglected to a certain extent in school practice due to heavy emphasis placed upon academic attainment, as well as the challenge in engaging children diagnosed with ASD in play activities. Hence, a pressing need is present for more studies to look into play-based intervention, particularly within the school setting, so as to enhance social-emotional functioning amongst children suffering from ASD. In fact, many studies have exemplified the benefits of play for those diagnosed with ASD. As such, this review combs through evidences that employ play as an intervention for children with ASD in enhancing social-emotional functioning. The objectives of this review are as follows: (i) to identify empirical studies that employed play-based interventions in enhancing the social-emotional element amidst children with ASD, and (ii) to identify the type of play approach applied in natural setting. In order to gather published articles for the study, online databases, such as ScienceDirect, ERIC, ProQuest, PsycINFO, PubMed, Springer link, JSTOR, and Google Scholar, were used for data search. As a result, thirty papers were collected and the outcomes suggest that numerous studies have explored schools to investigate a wide range of play strategies in both structured and unstructured approaches based on specified target skills. Furthermore, this study lists the strengths and shortcomings of the reviewed studies, along with several implications that highlight the practice of play as an intervention within the school setting.

Keywords: Play Intervention, Social-Emotional, Autism Spectrum Disorder, School Setting
PENGURUSAN BENCANA DAN KESEJAHTERAAN PSIKOLOGI DALAM KALANGAN ANGGOTA BOMBA

Mohd Dahlan Hj. A. Malek, Muhammad Idris Bullare @ Bahari, & Ida Shafinaz Mohamad Kamil

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

Kertas kerja ini membincangkan tentang bencana yang merupakan salah satu fenomena yang seringkali dialami oleh individu, masyarakat dan juga negara di mana ianya merupakan fenomena sejagat disamping membincangkan peranan Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara (APBN), Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat (JKM) dalam menghadapi bencana. Bencana alam merupakan peristiwa atau kejadian yang disebabkan oleh faktor-faktor kemusnahan alam yang dapat mengakibatkan banyak kerosakan, kerugian harta benda serta kemalangan jiwa. Selain mangsa, sudah pasti para pekerja kecemasan seperti anggota bomba turut menerima kesan dari aspek psikologikal semasa mereka menjalankan tugas. Oleh itu, satu kajian kuantitatif telah dijalankan bertujuan untuk melihat hubungan antara stres dan kesejahteraan psikologi dalam kalangan anggota bomba. Disamping itu, sejauhmana mereka bersedia dalam aspek psikologi dalam menghadapi bencana dan kerja menyelamat mangsa-mangsa yang terlibat serta bagaimanakah tahap kesejahteraan psikologi serta stres pekerja kecemasan yang terlibat dalam menghadapi situasi kecemasan. Kajian ini dijalankan beberapa kawasan yang diwakili oleh zon iaitu zon pantai timur di Kelantan, zon utara di Kedah dan zon selatan di Johor. Alat kajian yang digunakan ialah The American Institute of Stress (AIS) dan Scales of Psychological Well-Being. Seramai 604 orang anggota bomba yang terlibat sebagai responden kajian ini. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara stres di tempat kerja dengan kesejahteraan psikologi dalam kalangan anggota bomba di Malaysia dan perlu ada modul pengurusan psikososial bencana yang memfokuskan kepada aspek psikologi dalam mengurus bencana.

Kata Kunci: Pengurusan Bencana, Stres, Kesejahteraan Psikologi, Anggota Bomba
### Theme 12: Psychometric

**Time:** 1.00-2.30pm  
**Room:** Seminar 2  
**Session Chairperson:** Suwaibah Binti Zakaria

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A PILOT STUDY ON SABAH PROFESSIONAL LEARNING COMMUNITY (PLC) QUESTIONNAIRE!

Gerturude Jock¹ & Vincent Pang²

¹Institute of Teacher Education Gaya Campus
²Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

The Professional Learning Community (PLC) has made an impression on the lives of many educators in Sabah. This pilot study looked at 31 respondents’ feedback on a questionnaire that was developed through adaptation of three questionnaires namely the School Professional Staff as Learning Community Questionnaire (SPSLCQ), the Professional Learning Communities Assessment Revised (PLCA-R) and the Standards Assessment Inventory (SAI). The inclusion of the PLC strategies of reflective dialogue, deprivatisation of practice, collective focus on student learning, collaboration and shared vision and values, as promoted by the Teacher Education Department or Bahagian Pendidikan Guru (BPG) contributed to the 128 items that were divided into three parts: Part I, PLC Culture; Part II, Open-ended questions; and Part III, Respondent’s Demography. The aim of the pilot study was to ascertain the reliability of the questionnaire used as an instrument to collect data. The instrument was administered from 3rd to 17th September 2017, a period of two weeks via Google form to a network of professionals known to the researcher. Quantitative data from this pilot study was analysed using SPSS 20.0. The results showed that the overall Cronbach Alpha is 0.962, which indicated that the items were good and reliable. The findings of this study has helped towards the researcher’s preparation to administer the questionnaire towards her doctoral study on revitalising leadership practices, the implementation of PLC strategies in secondary schools in Sabah, Malaysia.

Keywords: PLC, Collaboration, School Leaders, Culture
VALIDATION OF THE SELF-COMPASSION SCALE IN A MALAYSIAN SAMPLE

Harris Shah Abd Hamid¹, Badar Salim Saleh¹, Feezyha Azmi¹,²,³, Hong Trang Doan¹, Lee Xue Jing¹, Lim Joo Yee³, Nurul Saira Alina Che Sakari¹,², Ooi Giap Sim¹, & Yew Sheng Jie¹

¹University of Malaya
²Radio Television Malaysia Broadcasting Station
³Institute of Islamic Understanding Malaysia (IKIM)

ABSTRACT

The Self-Compassion Scale (SCS) was developed in order to specifically evaluate and capture how people act toward themselves in difficulties times. Although there were reports of its use in Malaysia, evidence of its validity is limited. A study was conducted to validate the English version in a Malaysian sample of adults (n=243; 80 males, 163 females). Convergent validity was tested with measures of anxiety (State-Trait Anxiety Inventory), stress (Perceived Stress Scale), social support (Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support), and life satisfaction (Satisfaction with Life Scale). Results from the online survey show that SCS is significantly correlated in the expected direction with mental health outcomes. Additionally, internal consistency and test-retest reliability indices are acceptable. Thus, SCS may be considered as having good validity and reliability with the tested sample. With promising validation of the English version of SCS, translation of SCS into local languages would be the next step in extending the use of SCS in wider Malaysian samples.

Keywords: Self-Compassion, Validation, Psychometric, Malaysia
PSYCHOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENTIAL CAPABILITY TEST (TES KEMAMPUAN DIFERENSIAL) V ARITHMETIC

Ikhwan Haikal, Desma Husni, & Andhini Purnama

UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

ABSTRACT

Differential Capability Test (Tes Kemampuan Diferensial) V Arithmetic is one of the test tools that used to making decisions especially in the field of education and industry. The accuracy of the decision taken from TKD V Arithmetic results are influenced by the quality of TKD V Arithmetic’s items. If the item doesn’t meet the requirements of psychometric characteristics, the accuracy of the test results is not good. Since TKD V Arithmetic was made in 1976, even more since 1976 until now, there is many changes that occur in every field in our life, this will indirectly affect the quality of TKD V Arithmetic’s items. This research aim to evaluate how the psychometric characteristics of TKD V Arithmetic by analyzing unidimensionality, reliability, difficulty parameter item, and item fit, with item response theory approach, rasch model, by using Winstep. This approach used because the ability of this theory to estimate the psychometric characteristics of the item without depended with the characteristics of the participants. And the characteristics of participants do not depend with the characteristics of the items. Subject on this research are students of UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau with estimated sample 240 students. This research using proportionate stratified random sampling based on the department. In this research we will know whether TKD V Arithmetic is suitable to use in Riau society.

Keywords: Psychometric Characteristics, TKD V Arithmetic, Item Response Theory
PENGUJIAN PSIKOMETRIK BAGI INSTRUMEN SHORT FORM TODDLER TEMPERAMENT QUESTIONNAIRE (SFFTQ) VERSI BAHASA MELAYU

Suwaibah Zakaria¹ & Suzana Mohd Hoesni²

¹Universiti Malaysia Sabah
²Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

ABSTRAK

Temperamen merupakan gaya tingkah laku kanak-kanak yang ditentukan oleh bagaimana mereka memberi reaksi terhadap situasi, mengekspresi dan mengawal emosi. Antara ciri-ciri temperamen termasuklah tahap aktiviti, mudah terganggu, kepekaan dan kualiti suasana hati. Terdapat tiga jenis temperamen yang utama dalam kalangan kanak-kanak iaitu easy, slow-to-warm-up dan difficult. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menilai aspek psikometrik bagi instrumen Short Form Toddler Temperament Questionnaire (SFFTQ) versi bahasa Melayu yang boleh digunakan untuk mengukur temperamen dalam kalangan kanak-kanak. SFFTQ terbahagi kepada enam komponen iaitu (i) keteradaptasian (PS), (ii) reaksi afek negatif (RA); (iii) ekstroversi (EV); (iv) mudah terganggu (MT); (v) kepekaan (KP); dan (vi) keiramaan (KR). Keseluruhan instrumen SFFTQ ini mengandungi 24 item. Setiap pernyataan item diukur menggunakan skala interval 10 mata. SFFTQ telah diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Melayu dengan menggunakan prosedur back to back translation. Responden dalam kajian ini terdiri daripada kanak-kanak yang berumur 18 hingga 36 bulan di sekitar Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. Prosedur analisis penerokaan faktor (exploratory factor analysis - EFA) dengan menggunakan kaedah analisis prinsipal komponen (PCA) dengan varimax rotation mendapati nilai ujian Bartlet adalah signifikan (P-Value < 0.05). Manakala nilai ukuran kecukupan pensampelan (measure of sampling adequacy) oleh Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) ialah 0.872 iaitu melebihi nilai minima 0.60. Jumlah nilai varians pula mendapati enam komponen iaitu PS, RA, EV, MT, KP dan KR dapat mengukur 78.02% dari konstruk temperamen dan nilai ini mencukupi kerana ianya melebihi keperluan minima sebanyak 60%. Nilai kebolehpercayaan bagi keenam-enam komponen juga melepas nilai minimum 0.70 iaitu masing-masing 0.725 (PS), 0.956 (RA), 0.866 (EV), 0.948 (MT), 0.886 (KP) dan 0.870 (KR). Ini bermakna, instrumen ini sesuai dan dapat digunakan untuk konteks tempatan.

Kata Kunci: Temperamen, Kanak-Kanak, Analisis Penerokaan Faktor
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QUALITY OF LIFE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF THE ELDERLY LIVING IN THE SLUM COMMUNITIES OF MANILA

Jean M. Macalinao & Iain K. B. Twaddle

University of Guam

ABSTRACT

While urbanization has led to increases in education, literacy, employment opportunities, and health and social services, cities around the world—especially those in developing countries—have not been well prepared for the rapid growth in urban migration that ultimately follows. Increasing industrialization in developing countries over the past century has led to exponential growth in rural migration into urban areas, resulting in a dramatic rise in urban poverty and the formation of urban slums. The present study employed ethnographic and narrative methods to study the mental health and psychological well-being of elderly persons living in the slums or squatter communities of Tondo, Manila to gain a rich understanding of how living in urban poverty has impacted their lives. The narratives presented in this study seem to suggest that, overall, the elderly residents of Tondo’s squatter communities manage to maintain a relatively balanced sense of mental health and psychological well-being despite the difficulties of living in urban poverty. Furthermore, the elderly participants of this study revealed extraordinary resilience in their response to a lifetime of hardship in the squatters of Tondo. This paper outlines the study’s methodological framework and examines participants’ life narratives along with emergent themes from these narratives. Discussion will focus on factors which contribute to the quality of life and psychological well-being of elderly persons living in urban slum communities.
WHAT IS HAPPINESS? A STUDY AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN RURAL COMMUNITY IN YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

Luthfi Fathan Dahriyanto

Universitas Negeri Semarang

ABSTRACT

Over the last decade economist and psychologist has been attempted to develop a theory and formula of happiness. This has created a greater concern about how the policy should also increase not only in economic welfare but also in the well being of the individual. This study aims to determine the meaning of happiness among young adults in rural community in Yogyakarta. In this study happiness is proposed to be different across life span and cultural context. Focused Group Discussion (FGD) and series of interview were used to collect data from respondents. Five men and five women between the ages of 24-35 years were involved in the study. After the FGD session, in-depth interviews were conducted to provide a more complete picture of the dynamics of happiness among the respondents. The findings reveal that happiness is described as a state of peaceful, relaxed, happy, and content. Furthermore, happiness is also correlated with certain conditions; fulfillment of basic needs, affiliation needs, religious feelings, productive activities, the ability to maintain positive thinking in every situation, achievement of goals, and supportive families. Departing from the findings, there are two most important situations that affect happiness; namely religious feelings and social support. And it can also be concluded that happiness is depicted subjectively depending on the individual, cultural and social context.

Keywords: Happiness, Early Adolescence, Cultural Context
ROLE OF SELF-AWARENESS IN THE PROMOTION OF HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

Rekha Wagani
Amity University

ABSTRACT

Quest for knowing self is the most basic of human nature, which is long believed to be necessary for promoting good health and well-being. This research investigates the role of self-awareness (SA) in health and well-being. It was proposed that self-awareness is a positivistic construct which would promote health and well-being. In order to achieve the above stated purpose, two series of study were planned. The first study aimed to find out the contribution of SA on various dimensions of health and well-being. A total of 300 college students equally drawn from both the gender participated in the study. Self-awareness scale (developed by the researcher), health scale for college students (adapted for the present study) and WHO spirituality form were used. Study I showed that self-awareness came out as a strong predictor of various facets of health and well-being. These findings also proposed that increased self-awareness can change the status of health and well-being. For the study II a total of 60 participants were recruited in the experimental-control group study. Half of the students were assigned in experimental group and another half made the control group. Selection procedure was kept very specific keeping the understanding and acceptability of the program content for the participants. A specifically designed Self-awareness Intervention Program (SAIP) was held for five days for the participants in a controlled setting. The results showed substantial increment on health and well-being of the treatment group in compare to control group. A small follow up interview was also conducted to understand the findings of pre-posttest experimental control group design. A major implication of the present study is that SA can be used as positivistic construct and that an intervention program can be taken as low cost strategy to promote health and well-being of college students.

Keywords: Self-Awareness, Health, Well-Being, Spirituality, Self-awareness Intervention Program, College Students
THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG MALAYSIAN UNDERGRADUATES

Sarvarubini Nainee1, Tan Soon Aun2, Tan Chee Seng3, & Glory Nancy Viapude4

1,2,3 Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman
4 Universiti Putra Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Life satisfaction is a subjective assessment of the quality of one's life and it is vital to keep one’s life satisfaction in an optimum range. The hassles of life among young adults particularly undergraduates in this competitive era are overwhelming and may affect their satisfaction with life. Receiving care or assistance from his or her social network is one of the ways for an individual to cope with the challenges in life. Social support constitutes from different sources, including family, friends, and significant others (Mahanta & Aggarwal, 2013). Similar to receiving actual supports, perceived social support, one’s perception of the availability of supports, is also helpful to individuals. For instance, literatures indicate that perceived social support positively affects one’s adaptation and satisfaction towards life (Khan, 2015; Yeung & Fung, 2007). Although there has been growing literatures examining the influence of perceived social support towards life satisfaction, the mechanism on how social support influences one’s life satisfaction is still vague and received limited attention. To address the gap, the present study explored the role of psychological capital (PsyCap) in the relationship between perceived social support and life satisfaction. PsyCap reflects a person’s positive state indexed by positive hope, sense of optimism, resilience, and self-efficacy. Empirical evidence shows that social support brings a positive impact on PsyCap (Li et al., 2014; Luthan, Avey, Avolio, & Peterson, 2010). On the other hand, components of PsyCap (e.g., hope) have also been found to have a positive relationship with life satisfaction (Caprara & Steca, 2005). As a result, we hypothesized that PsyCap mediates the linkage between perceived social support and life satisfaction. In this study, the samples were 285 undergraduates from both public and private universities in Malaysia. Participants responded to a set of questionnaire comprising Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS), Compound Psychological Capital questionnaire (CPC) and Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS). Results indicated that the total effect of perceived social support on life satisfaction was statistically significant among undergraduates. The direct effect, upon controlling the effect of the mediator, was statistically significant. Furthermore, as assumed, the indirect effect of perceived social support on life satisfaction via PsyCap was found significant. This study implies that perceived social support is beneficial to elevate young adults’ PsyCap or internal assets which subsequently promote their life satisfaction. Our findings help expand the mushrooming body of research on the predictors of life satisfaction among undergraduates.

Keywords: Life Satisfaction, Psychological Capital, Social Support
ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR: CASE FROM A GIRLS’ REHABILITATION CENTRE

Noran Fauziah Yaakub¹, Noriana Abdullah², Fatimah Haron³, & Najla Darwishah⁴

¹,² Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences
³,⁴ HELP University

ABSTRACT

It is common knowledge that many adults are not comfortable with the idea of adolescents being sexually active. They choose to remain silent, ignore or deny about it. However, in Malaysia the number of teenage pregnancy out of wedlock is on the rise where statistics show 257,000 illegitimate children being registered between 2000 to 2008. This paper reports the findings from a qualitative study on eight adolescent girls on their sexual behavior before being sent to a rehabilitation centre in the state of Selangor. The results portray the sexual activities of these young girls which led to some of them being pregnant. The results of the study also bear some implications for parenting as well as policy makers in how to address this problem.

Keywords: Teenage Pregnancy, Sexual Behavior, Parenting, Policy
GRATITUDE AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR AS PREDICTORS OF HAPPINESS AMONG MALAYSIAN UNDERGRADUATES

Liew Swee Toong, Tan Wei Qiang, Sanggari Krishnan, & Wirawahida Kamarul Zaman
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this quantitative correlational research was to study the relationship between gratitude, prosocial behavior and happiness among undergraduates in Malaysia. It aimed to identify the best predictor of happiness between gratitude and prosocial behavior. It further aimed to identify the difference in happiness between ethnic groups. Problem investigated was the lack of eudaimonic approach on happiness research in Malaysian context. Past research focused more on the hedonic approach of happiness that does not truly reflects long term happiness. This cross-sectional survey design consisted of four hundred and fifty-five undergraduate students from various universities in Malaysia. Moreover, both online as well as paper and pencil survey methods were used for data collection. The Gratitude Six-item Form (GQ6), The Self Report Altruism Scale (TRSA) and Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (OHQ) were used to measure the variables of this study. Results from the analysis revealed that gratitude and prosocial behaviour has significant positive relationship with happiness. Gratitude was also found to be a better predictor of happiness compared to prosocial behaviour. In addition, these findings suggested that undergraduates in Malaysia were found to be at satisfactory level of happiness. The findings could provide some important insight for future studies as well as being a source of reference for counselling and positive psychology. It could also benefit researchers to explore eudaimonic happiness among students and provide new ways of improving such happiness.

Keywords: Gratitude, Pro-Social Behaviour, Happiness, Eudaimonic, Malaysia
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HAPPINESS AS A MEDIATOR ON THE INFLUENCE OF ACADEMIC CLIMATE ON SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT AT TAHFIDZ AL-QUR'AN PROGRAM PONDOK PESANTREN MODERN AL-AQSA JATINANGOR SUMEDANG WEST JAVA

Tahrir¹, Rosleny Marliani², Ida Saidah³, & Siti Habibah Alawiyah⁴

¹,²,⁴ Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati
³ Universitas Persada Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This research is conducted based on the phenomenon that researchers found in the Tahridz Qur'an Program Santri at Pondok Pesantren Modern Al-Aqso Jatinangor Sumedang Indonesia. From the preliminary study through interviews of 15 students, researchers found the phenomenon of high effort and willingness of the santri to actively involved in every classroom learning (school engagement). Researchers suggest that school engagement students are influenced by the happiness and academic climate felt by the santri. The results show that on 133 Santri Tahfidz Al-Qur'an program, it seems that happiness has positive effect on school engagement with factor loading 0.69 but not significant because \( t_{\text{count}} : 1.63 < t_{\text{table}} : 1.65 \). Academic climate has also a positive effect on school engagement with factor loading 0.26, but not significant because the value of \( t_{\text{count}} : 0.92 < t_{\text{table}} : 1.65 \). Structurally, it is known that academic climate has a significant positive direct effect on happiness with factor loading 0.79 (\( t_{\text{hit}} : 4.86 > t_{\text{tabel}} : 1.65 \)). Meanwhile, the indirect effect of academic climate on school engagement through happiness is positive with factor loading of 0.54.

Keywords: Happiness, Academic Climate, School Engagement, Tahfidz al-Qur'an Program
ACADEMIC DISHONESTY IN THE STUDENTS OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM IN CENTRAL JAVA INDONESIA

Herdian & Sri Lestari

Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

ABSTRACT

Being a teacher must have a positive character, one of which is honesty. Honesty can be known based on academic behavior during a college student. In fact, currently there are many dishonest behavior in prospective educators, especially in the students of early childhood education program. The purpose of this study to describe academic behavior, especially academic dishonesty on students of early childhood education program at University X in Central Java, Indonesia. The focus of research on the form of dishonest behavior when doing Tasks, Mid Semester Exam and final exam of the semester, and factors causing dishonesty happen. This research uses qualitative phenomenology approach with data collection tool with in-depth interview. Research subjects are 4 college students on semester 7 who are taking academic at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Studies Program Early Childhood Education. The results showed that the form of dishonest behavior when doing Tasks, Mid Semester Exam and Final Exam semester is mencontek, ask for answers, looking for answers from the internet (copy paste). Situations that cause students to commit dishonesty during classroom exams due to less strict supervision or unattended supervision. Factors cause dishonesty due to follow the behavior of friends and want to get good grades. Basically the students understand that dishonesty is not very good to shape the personality as a prospective teacher.

Keywords: Academic Dishonesty, Prospective Educator, Character
PENGUNAAN AR DALAM MENINGKATKAN KBAT, MOTIVASI DAN KEUPAYAAN MENAAKUL MURID PEMULIHAN

Mohd Reno Bin Mohd Idris
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini dijalankan adalah bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kemahiran menakul murid pemulihan disamping memantapkan dua kemahiran membaca dan menulis dikalangan mereka. Kajian ini dilaksanakan adalah bertujuan untuk merangsang kemahiran menakul sterusnya melahirkan murid yang mempunyai pemikiran aras tinggi. Penyelidik mendapati masalah utama murid pemulihan yang dikembalikan ke program kelas perdana tidak boleh mengembangkan idea dan lemah dalam membuat analisis ayat yang dibaca. Dalam melaksanakan kajian ini, penyelidik menggunakan pendekatan Augmented Reality atau AR bagi membantu murid pemulihan dalam proses pembelajaran agar mereka dapat merasai pengajaran berbentuk maya dan dapat mengembangkan idea melalui rangsangan AR. Kertas kajian ini adalah merupakan Kertas cadangan kajian pengkaji yang sedang melanjutkan pelajaran ke peringkat doktor falsafah di Universiti Malaysia Sabah.
TEACHER’S SKILLS ENHANCEMENT IN TEACHING SEXUAL EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN THROUGH GAME PUZZLE

Rafika Nur Kusumawati, Laelatus Syifa S.A., & Hardjono

Universitas Sebelas Maret

ABSTRACT

Many cases of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) occur because children do not understand sexual violence. They do not understand that they are sexually abusive figures. Children spend most of their time in school, and teachers have significant role in giving sexual education to children. However, delivering sexual education in preschool children is still considered taboo by most teachers. Teachers are confused in about how to deliver proper sex education. This training program is conducted as an effort to cultivate self-protection of preschool children using game puzzle. This study involved 10 teachers at two kindergarten schools in Surakarta, Indonesia. This research used one-group pre-test post-test design method. This training program is demonstrated by implementing game puzzles as means to educate children of self-protection. The results obtained from this study is the enhancement on teachers’ skills in delivering sex education to preschool children through media which is close to children, a puzzle game.

Keywords: Child Sexual Violence, Teachers, Skills, Game Puzzles
COMPUTATIONAL THINKING SKILLS AND GAMIFICATION TOWARDS FUN LEARNING

Nur Lisa Zaharin & Sabariah Sharif
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

Science stream students nowadays are having problems in understanding the concepts and answering HOT questions in Chemistry subjects. The inability for them to do so are due to their lack of solving problem thinking among them. Thus, computational thinking (CT), a thought process that involves the way of thinking of only a computer would think and act are being introduced and promoted furthermore through this project. Computational Thinking (CT) skills in education can be explained as a way of students tackling challenging concepts and questions through: (1) Algorithmic Thinking (2) Decomposition (3) Abstraction and (4) Pattern Recognition. The element of robotic games will also be added so that the interest to learn Chemistry, can be introduced and the perception of being it as a hard subject to be tackled to can be changed. The most challenging chapter in the SPM Chemistry Malaysian syllabus will be identified through questionnaire surveys among them. Once identified, a Quasi-experimental design will be planned and conducted with the integration of robotic games. A pre-and post-test will be administered to the students in order to measure their level of knowledge, skills and attitude (KSA) towards this project. The knowledge obtained (knowledge), the ability to solve problems (skills) in and the interest (attitude) in the post-test will be the key measurement of the project. The integration of robotic games and CT skills would make the activities designed become more challenging and fun.
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<td>Are You Sure about Your Supervisor and Yourself? Abusive Supervision and Employees’ Well-being: The Mediating Roles of Competence Certainty and Supervisor-acceptance Certainty</td>
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<td>Big-6 Markers of the Malay Indigenous Personality Factor Structure: A Psycho-lexical Approach</td>
<td>Maisarah M. Taib</td>
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CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STYLE THROUGH BANYUMASAN CULTURE APPROACH TOWARD THE FORMAL WOMEN WORKERS

Retno Dwiyanti & Imam Faisa
Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto

ABSTRACT

This study aims to find findings about work conflicts on women formal workers, descriptions of conflict management styles on formal female workers, and on conflict management styles using the Banyumasan Culture approach to formal female workers in Purwokerto, Indonesia. The method used in this research is a descriptive study with a quantitative and qualitative approach. The data was collected by using observation and interviews. Analysis of the data in this study was by using a grounded theory approach. The results showed that the common conflicts happened are: Incompatibility, if one of the friends did conquer, differences of opinion at the meeting, division of labor shift, being slow in the process of completing the work, misunderstanding, delaying leaving for work. Description of conflict management style data showed that 5% of the subjects showed their Collaborative conflict management styles, and 95% showed Dodging conflict management styles. The study's findings of conflict management styles in formal workers women in Banyumas was namely conflict management styles of Competing, Collaboration and avoidance.

Keywords: Conflict, Conflict Management Style, Culture
THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS SATISFACTION IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK PASSION AND JOB PERFORMANCE

Debora Eflina Purba & Ketut Desy Pramita
Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the mediating effect of basic psychological needs satisfaction in work passion-job performance relationship. Drawing on self-determination theory, we distinguish work passion into harmonious work passion and obsessive work passion, and examine their different relationships with job performance. Data were collected from 267 employees working in various organizations in Indonesia, and analyzed using Hayes’ PROCESS macro on SPSS software. Results indicate that basic psychological needs satisfaction partially mediate the relationship between harmonious work passion and job performance, in that the relationship between harmonious work passion and job performance remain significant when basic psychological needs satisfaction is included in the model. Furthermore, basic psychological needs satisfaction fully mediate the relationship between obsessive work passion and job performance, in that the relationship between obsessive work passion and job performance becomes nonsignificant when basic psychological needs satisfaction is included in the model. Theoretical and practical implications are further discussed.

Keywords: Work Passion, Harmonious Work Passion, Obsessive Work Passion, Job Performance, Basic Psychological Needs Satisfaction, Self-Determination Theory.
MOTIVASI SEBAGAI ‘MEDIATOR’ ANTARA BEBAN TUGAS DENGAN KEEFISIENAN KERJA GURU SEKOLAH MENENGAH DI SABAH: ANALISIS ‘SEM’.

Arzizul Bin Antin & Dg. Norizah Ag. Kiflee@Dzulkifli
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini dijalankan bagi menguji variabel motivasi sebagai mediator yang sesuai antara variabel eksogenus dengan variabel endogenus. Seterusnya, kajian ini dijalankan bagi mengenal pasti tahap pengaruh langsung dan tidak langsung dimensi-dimensi variabel eksogenus terhadap variabel endogenus. Kajian ini merupakan kajian kuantitatif menggunakan kaedah tinjauan yang melibatkan seramai 375 orang guru sekolah menengah di seluruh Sabah yang dipilih menggunakan teknik persampelan rawak mudah. Data dianalisis menggunakan perisian IBM AMOS versi 23.0. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan motivasi merupakan variabel mediator yang sesuai antara variabel eksogenus iaitu beban tugas dengan variabel endogenus iaitu keefisienan kerja guru sekolah menengah di Sabah. Di samping itu, analisis laluan model persamaan struktur (SEM) juga menunjukkan data responden yang digunakan dalam kajian ini mempunyai penyesuaian munasah bagi model regresi yang dicadangkan. Dapatan kajian turut menunjukkan pengaruh langsung dan tidak langsung yang sederhana antara variabel eksogenus terhadap variabel endogenus (β= 0.34, 34%). Dapatan kajian ini diharap dapat memberikan input berguna kepada para pengkaji dan boleh dijadikan rujukan bagi penambahbaikan pengurusan sistem pendidikan negara.

Kata Kunci: Beban Tugas, Motivasi, Keefisienan Kerja, Mediator, Analisis SEM
ARE YOU SURE ABOUT YOUR SUPERVISOR AND YOURSELF? ABUSIVE SUPERVISION AND EMPLOYEES’ WELL-BEING: THE MEDIATING ROLES OF COMPETENCE CERTAINTY AND SUPERVISOR-ACCEPTANCE CERTAINTY’

Wang Rong
Shenzhen University

ABSTRACT

Abusive supervision refers to “subordinates’ perceptions of the extent to which their supervisors engage in the sustained display of hostile verbal and non-verbal behaviors, excluding physical contact”. As a kind of interpersonal mistreatment from direct supervisor towards subordinates, it has been shown that abusive supervision brings many problematic outcomes such as negative job attitudes, workplace counterproductive behaviors and even high work-family conflict. The current study aimed to link abusive supervision to employees’ job-related well-being (i.e., job enthusiasm, job aspiration and negative job carry-over). More importantly, drawing on the view of uncertainty management theory, we examined the mediating roles of two kinds of certainty (i.e., competence certainty and supervisor-acceptance certainty). By employing a two-wave survey design with four weeks in between, a total of 223 Chinese full-time employees reported supervisors’ abusive supervision, levels of competence certainty and supervisor-acceptance certainty, and their own demographic information at Time 1, and responded to the three job well-being indexes at Time 2. Results showed that there was a significantly negative association between abusive supervision and employees’ occupational well-being. Moreover, the aforementioned relations were mediated by employees’ perceived competence certainty as well as supervisor acceptance certainty. Specifically, while confronting with an abusive supervisor, employees are likely to be unsure about their own ability and the supervisor’s attitudes to them, and then, their job-related well-being will be influenced.

Keywords: Abusive Supervision; Competence Certainty, Supervisor Acceptance, Well-Being
BIG-6 MARKERS OF THE MALAY INDIGENOUS PERSONALITY FACTOR STRUCTURE: A PSYCHO-LEXICAL APPROACH

Maisarah M. Taib & Jusmawati Fauzaman
International Islamic University Malaysia

ABSTRACT

An indigenous approach to the study of personality factor structure, i.e., psycho-lexical approach has a prominent spot in personality psychology. This approach proposes the idea that individual differences can be culled out from the language, hence, with different languages, one can expect that there will be difference in personality factor structure across languages. In Malaysia, a pioneering effort by Fauzaman (2016) has researched Malay personality factor structure from the Malay language corpus. The study found a six personality factor structure from 260 adjectival personality descriptors, namely, Nefarious, Emotionality, Virtues, Accommodative, Extraversion and Indulgence. The aim of the present study is to develop a personality scale based on the initial lexical Malay personality factor structure by replicating the pioneering study and enabling the development of the adjectival personality markers. Using a combined emic-etic approach (n=802), results of the present study confirmed the initial six personality factor structure. Findings also illustrated that the six-factor is emically unique to the Malay and the Emotionality and Extraversion factors appeared slightly different from the mainstream Big-5 and Big-6 HEXACO. The adjectival personality descriptors of this factor structure were further examined on their factor loadings for the development of the Malay Big-6 Personality Markers. The markers demonstrated sound psychometric properties with $\alpha \geq 0.9$ across all factors. It can, thus, be further validated to other ethnic groups and various settings in Malaysia.

Keywords: Psycho-Lexical Approach, Indigenous Personality, Malay Personality, Malay Adjectives Lexicon, Malay Big-6 Markers
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<td>Nurul Hudani Md. Nawi</td>
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PERSONALITY AS A MODERATOR FOR THE CORRELATION BETWEEN INTIMACY, SEX EDUCATION AND SELF-ESTEEM WITH TEENAGERS FREE SEXUAL BAEHAVIOUR

Dasing bin Matangal@Matanggal

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to search to what extent the relationship between the closeness of parents, the closeness of peers, sex education and self-esteem affecting the free sex behaviour among teenagers. This study also aims to examine the role of personality factor as a moderator of the influence of parental relations, relationship among peers, sex education and self-esteem with teenage free sexual behaviour. There were 420 respondents have taken part in this research that involved teenage groups between the age of 14 to 21 years old from three rehabilitation centres in Sabah, namely the Henry Gurney School, Keningau, Henry Gurney School, Kepayan and Tunas Bakti School, Inanam. A set of survey forms has been administered to measure the factors of manipulated variable and un-manipulated variable including moderators that involved. The collected data was analysed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 20 for Windows. The results analysis has shown that there was a highly significant finding between the relationships of sex education and self-esteem towards the teenage free sex behaviour. The hierarchy linear regression results have found that introvert personality was the moderator of the effects of sex education and free sex behaviour among the teenagers. This research has given a new insights on the contribution of personality factors, sex education and self-esteem in predicting free sex behaviour among the teenagers.

Keywords: Sex Education, Self-Esteem, Teenagers
FAMILY THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE AND THE PREVENTION OF RELAPSE IN COLLECTIVIST COMMUNITY IN MALAYSIA

Zall Kepli Md Rejab & Mahmood Nazar Mohamed
Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences, (CUCMS)

ABSTRACT

To some people, family is everything. They are willing to do anything to rescue their family member/members who are in trouble such as being addicted to illegal substances. Understanding the power of the family alliance and how to capitalize the therapeutic resource systematically can enhance effective communication and cooperation between the Recovering Addict (RA), their family members, and the therapist in helping RA’s to stay drug-free. Capitalising on the idea of therapeutic alliance, the researchers identified a strong but slightly different form of therapeutic alliance which is a core value flourishing naturally in the most of the collectivist culture. In this study, four RAs and 35 members of their family were put together to form four research groups. Open orientation group is adopted to suit the unpredictable group member’s attendance during the four months’ period of treatment. For the purpose of collecting data, the researchers used three sets of inventories called Establishing and Maintaining Therapeutic Alliance Inventory or EMTAI.1, EMTAI.2 and EMTAI.3, partly based on a modified version of Working Alliance Inventory (WAI) format. The results from pre and post tests showed that there is strong readiness among the subjects to establish and to maintain a therapeutic alliance. The follow up test, conducted two years after the last research group received treatment, showed that three out of four RAs successfully ‘kicked the habit’ and are living drug free lives.
THE ROLE OF NEW ECOLOGICAL PARADIGM ON PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR OF JAKARTA’S CITIZENS

Fathia Rachma, Riselligia Caninsti, & Fitri Arlinkasari
YARSI University

ABSTRACT

According to Indonesian index of environmental quality in 2014, Jakarta’s environmental quality is the poorest among Indonesian 33 provinces. This environmental problem of Jakarta is caused by the behaviour of the citizens that is not environment-oriented. To resolve the environmental conditions of Jakarta, the government, as well as society, need to work together toward the improvement of environmental quality by encouraging everyone to adopt pro-environmental behaviour (PEB). One of the factors that contribute to the configuration of pro-environmental behaviour is New Ecological Paradigm (NEP). Therefore, this study aims to test the contribution of NEP on PEB. The respondents of this research are 332 of Jakarta’s citizens aged 21-65 years. Two scales are used in this research, namely General Ecological Behavior Scale (GEB) to measure PEB, and New Ecological Paradigm Scale (NEP) to identify respondent’s NEP. Results indicate that NEP predicted PEB in about 2.7%. NEP is an individual belief about the environment that causes the individuals realise the consequences that they would gain from their behaviour toward the environment. Furthermore, this belief contributes to the emergence of pro-environmental behaviour. Hence, the higher NEP of a person, the more he adopts PEB.

Keywords: New Ecological Paradigm, Pro-environmental Behavior, Jakarta
PERANGI DADAH HABIS-HABISAN: SATU PENEROKAAN AWAL TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN KOMUNITI DI SABAH

Mohamad Hanafi Ahamad Radzuan, Puteri Hayati Megat Ahmad, Nurul Hudani Md Nawi Habibie Ibrahim, & Nurzihan Ayub

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Penyalahgunaan Dadah, Pengetahuan, Komuniti, Memperkasa
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT: COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF DRUG ABUSE IN SABAH AND SARAWAK

Siti Nurulaini Binti Omar, Habibie Ibrahim, Puteri Hayati Megat Ahmad, Nurul Hudani Md Nawi, & Nurzihan Ayub

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

Community Empowerment is a drug abuse prevention program by AADK and among one of the six major programs of the Perangi Dadah Habis-Habisan campaign that was launched in 2016. This study aims to see the level of community awareness in Sabah and Sarawak relating to dangers of drug abuse in their communities. Qualitative approaches using semi-structured interviews has been conducted to identify community's awareness of the threat of drug abuse in their communities. A total of 61 participants from Sabah and Sarawak from various levels of society were interviewed. The findings show that the level of community awareness for both states is at moderate level. The findings suggest that more comprehensive efforts need to be focused on empowering the Sarawak and Sabah communities to become active agents for the prevention of drug abuse.

Keywords: Community Empowerment, Prevention, Awareness, Drug Abuse
## Theme 5: Stress, coping and health

**Time:** 1.00-2.30pm  
**Room:** Tutorial 5  
**Session Chairperson:** Balan Rathakrishnan

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SYSTEMATIC DESENSITIZATION FOR MATHEMATICS ANXIETY IN YEAR ONE COLLEGE STUDENTS

Najihah Akeb-Urai¹, Rohany Nasir², & Norba’yah Abdul Kadir³

¹ International Islamic College
² The National University of Malaysia

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the efficacy of systematic desensitization therapy in reducing mathematics anxiety among year one college students. 65 mathematics anxious students from different courses were randomly assigned to two groups of which 33 students were placed under an experimental group and 32 students were placed under a control group. Then, both groups of students were divided into subgroups on the basis of similar personality traits identified and similar hour availability for treatment program. Experimental groups (one & two) received systematic desensitization treatment program designed over the period of six weeks in six weekly meeting, whereas, control groups (one & two) received no treatment program over the same period of six weeks. The result obtained revealed that there was a significant reduction in the means of scores of those mathematics anxious students who received treatment program as compared to those mathematics anxious students who did not received any treatment program. More specifically, there was no significant difference in the means between experimental one and experimental two groups and between control one and control two groups, but there was a significant difference between experimental one and control one groups, and experimental one and control two groups. Moreover, there was a significant difference between experimental two and control one, and between experimental two and control two groups. The results confirm the efficacy of systematic desensitization program offered to mathematics anxious students in which experimental groups report lower levels in mathematics anxiety than the control groups.

Keywords: Systematic Desensitization, Mathematics Anxiety
FORGIVENESS, DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND SUICIDAL BEHAVIOURS AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS IN MALAYSIA

Muhammad Zhafran bin Ahmad Dirsan & Guan Teik Ee

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

Forgiveness has been one of the coping mechanisms that provides a boon to health, be it physically or mentally. Forgiveness makes an individual strong enough against the various stressors and unfortunate events. On the other hand, depression is one of the most common forms of psychiatric disorders. In Malaysia, medical students faced a very tense and stressful path in order to obtain their degree. Ironically, the same group of students who are trained as health practitioners, be it mental or physical, are at risk in developing psychiatric disorders with depressive symptoms. As coping mechanism can no longer be relied upon, suicide provide a chance to the depressed to voice out their help. A good mental health is important in order for an individual to be able to make a contribution to his/her community. However, according to Malaysian Digest 2015, the number of people who commit suicide are steadily rising in Malaysia, being a nation that had reached its independence more than half a century ago, the suicide of even one person, is too many. The lack of continuous registry and effort may hamper both intervention and research process. Thus, this study analysed the mediating effect of depression on the association of forgiveness and suicidal behaviour. Three instruments used were: Brief Multidimensional Measures of Religion and Spirituality (forgiveness), Beck’s Depression Inventory (depressive symptoms) and Suicide Behaviours Questionnaire-Revised (suicidal behaviours). The findings shown that almost half of the total samples (n = 320) experiencing moderate to severe depression, and 24.4% of them had communicated significant risk of suicide. Self-forgiveness is the single factor associated with lower suicidal behaviour, in the presence of depressive symptoms. The findings highlight the need to include self-forgiveness as a key component in psychotherapeutic intervention.
Psychological effects after surgery have been associated with serious social problems like suicide and restricted living. Despite this, there is an evident lack of awareness about post-surgical mental health and lesser importance given to acknowledging psychological effects after surgery especially in Malaysia. Therefore, the goal of this qualitative phenomenological research is to explore the psychological experiences and coping strategies utilized by surgical patients who developed psychological effects after major surgery. To meet the objectives of this study, five participants aged between 45 to 63 years old were recruited through purposive and snowball sampling across Klang Valley, Malaysia. The participants who underwent various major surgeries (such as Hemicolectomy, Craniotomy, Mastectomy, total knee replacement, and brain aneurysm repair) were interviewed using semi-structured questions on different days and places. Thematic Analysis was used to analyze the data gathered through the interviews with participants. This research found that individuals who undergo major surgeries display strong dependency on their families. Besides that, they experience negative emotional experiences after the surgery due to various reasons. Anxiety about hospital and illness, insecurity and isolation towards society as well as dissatisfaction due to lifestyle changes were also findings from this research which showcased the psychological experiences of an adult after major surgery. To overcome the psychological effects faced after major surgery, this study found that adults utilize adaptive coping strategies such as seeking for social and professional help, practicing self-management, spirituality and optimism as well as giving and receiving support from loved ones. Through the findings of this research, awareness regarding familial role towards post-surgery recovery can be increased and steps such as introducing psychological screening for surgical patients could be implemented in Malaysia. This study prompts further research in the area of psychological effects after surgery by using different methodologies and researching on different elements under this wide subject area.

Keywords: Psychological Effects, Coping Strategies, Major Surgery
FORGIVENESS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

Muhammad Zhafran Ahmad Dirsan, Guan Teik Ee, Norzihan Ayub, & Azahar Che Latiff

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

Forgiveness is one of the attributes commonly associated with religion and spirituality. To forgive refers to the act of halting any resentment or feeling of vengeance towards the transgressor, be it oneself or others. Depression is one of the most common and debilitating mental illness affecting the global population. Previous literature indicates that forgiveness may play a role in aiding the healing process of depressed students, however, the relationship and its role was not fully explored among Malaysia’s medical students. This study analysed the mediating effect of depression on the association of forgiveness. This study used Brief Multidimensional Measures of Religion and Spirituality to measure forgiveness and Beck’s Depression Inventory to measure depressive symptoms. The findings showed that a total of 71% samples forgive themselves when facing with mistakes, 79.4% of the total samples forgive other people that transgressed against them and 82.2% of the samples strongly believe that God will forgive them for their past mistakes. As for the depressive symptoms 22.5% of the total samples experienced moderate symptoms of depression, another 28.4% of the students experienced severe level of depression. In total, about 50.9% of the total samples had experienced moderate to severe depression in the past two weeks. This study also showed that depressive symptom is significantly correlated with forgiveness of self ($r = -.236, p<.01$) and forgiveness by God ($r = -.160, p< .05$), indicating that as forgiveness of self and forgiveness by God increase, depressive symptoms will concurrently decrease.
RELATIONSHIP OF HUMOR AND STRESS AMONG UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SABAH LECTURERS

Raymond Augestin¹, Balan Rathakrishnan², Soon Singh A/L Bikar Singh³, Mohammad Rahim Kamaluddin⁴ & Harris Shah Abd Hamid⁵

¹,²,³ Universiti Malaysia Sabah
⁴ Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
⁵ University of Malaya

ABSTRACT

Stress among lecturers have been reported in many studies for the past few years. Although the evidence of stress is seen among lecturers globally, Malaysian lecturers have reported to have low stress for the past few years. Despite Malaysian lecturers being in a competitive academic environment, Malaysian lecturers, especially Universiti Malaysia Sabah lecturers are able to keep stress at bay. The current study approaches this positive phenomenon from the perspective of positive psychology whereby the role of positive psychology character strengths are examined in relation to lecturers stress. Studies of stress among lecturers in Malaysia have focused much on the external sources of stress rather than intrinsic elements. The current study will make up for this shortcoming by examining the relationship of positive psychology character strength, specifically humor with stress. A number of 240 lecturers from University Malaysia Sabah were chosen as sample for this study. The study utilized the quantitative study approach by using survey by questionnaire method. The survey design was adopted using validated instruments including Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) and the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (OHQ). IBM Statistical Packages for Social Sciences’ (SPSS ver 22.0) is used to run the data analysis. The result of the study suggest that there is a significant relationship between humor and stress. The findings of the study is seen to confirm with the main theme of positive psychology. The presence of positive emotion such as humor is seen to help lecturers to view stress at a positive light.

Keywords: Humor, Stress, Happiness, Positive Psychology, Positive Emotions
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THE EFFECT OF ACADEMIC MOTIVATION ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

Su-Wan Gan, Yao Chong Hen, Zi Ching Lau, & Vision T. Y. Tuam
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman

ABSTRACT

Academic procrastination causes a delay in the completion of academic tasks and lower academic achievement among undergraduate students (Bakar & Khan, 2016); while a lack of academic motivation could increase their level of academic procrastination. Guided by Self-Determination Theory (SDT) (Deci & Ryan, 1985; Ryan & Deci, 2000), this study aimed to examine the relations between extrinsic motivation, amotivation, academic procrastination and academic achievement; and examine the mediating effect of academic procrastination on the path between academic motivation and achievement. This study applies a correlational research design. Survey data were collected from 279 undergraduate students from Selangor, Malaysia (M<sub>age</sub> = 22.06 years; 63.4% females). Results from Pearson correlational analysis revealed that extrinsic motivation, amotivation, academic procrastination and academic achievement were significantly correlated. The mediating role of academic procrastination was further tested by bootstrapping procedure with PROCESS Macro. Within the mediation model, academic procrastination partially mediated the relation between extrinsic motivation and academic achievement. These findings indicated that extrinsic motivation, defined as the drive to seek for potential future benefits, contribute to higher academic achievement of undergraduate students through mitigating their academic procrastination. Another mediation model analysis showed that academic procrastination fully mediated the relation between amotivation and academic achievement among undergraduate students. Students with high amotivation do not constantly regulate their academic motives; thus leading to procrastinating academic tasks and obtaining low academic achievement. Findings were supported by SDT, which discusses humans seek to improve themselves by performing constant self-regulation and receiving feedback from their environment to continue this pursuit. This study provides insight into the effect of academic motivation on undergraduate students’ academic achievement via the level of academic procrastination. As for practical uses, it is important to implement strategies that enhance undergraduate students’ motivation to reduce academic procrastination and increase their academic performance.

Keywords: Academic Motivation, Extrinsic Motivation, Amotivation, Academic Procrastination, Academic Achievement
EXPLORING WHY PARENTS CHOOSE MONTESSORI PRESCHOOL IN MALAYSIA

Mas Ayu Muhamad Salleh & Johari Talib

UNITAR International University

ABSTRACT

Preschool selection is very important because it has significant influence in a child’s development and future achievement. Before making decision, parents will consider the benefits of different options that they have and determine their priorities. Compared to other types of preschools, Montessori preschools generally receive lack of response from parents. The purpose of this research is to have a better understanding on factors that influenced parents’ choice of preschool, reasons they choose Montessori preschool for their children, and their knowledge and opinion on Montessori Method. A total of ten parents who have children enrolled in a Montessori preschool in Selangor, Malaysia have participated in this qualitative research. From the result, it can be concluded factors that influence parents’ choice of preschool are preschool’s programme, location, fees, teachers, and classroom environment. Parents who chose Montessori preschool are educated parents from middle to high socioeconomic status and they have prior knowledge on Montessori Method. They chose Montessori because of Montessori’s classroom environment, programme, teaching and learning method, philosophy, and curriculum. Although parents believe in Montessori Method, they still have concern on their children readiness to enter primary school.

Keywords: Preschool, Montessori, Parents, Factors Influence, Opinion
PENGARUH PERANAN JURULATIH DENGAN PERSEPSI PESERTA PROGRAM TERHADAP KEBERKESANAN PENDIDIKAN LUAR

Suhairullah bin Omar Ramih\(^1\), Roslee bin Talip\(^2\), & Muhamad Suhaime bin Taat\(^3\)

\(^1\) Pusat Kokurikulum Sabah, Jabatan Pendidikan Sabah
\(^2,3\) Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

Kertas Kajian yang bakal dilaksanakan ini bertujuan untuk melihat pengaruh Peranan Jurulatih Pusat Kokurikulum Sabah terhadap persepsi peserta program mengenai keberkesanan pendidikan luar dibawah kendalian Pusat Kokurikulum Negeri Sabah. Responden akan dipilih melalui program-program pendidikan luar yang ditawarkan oleh Pusat Kokurikulum Negeri Sabah. Kaedah pemilihan responden adalah dengan menggunakan kaedah rawak mudah untuk tujuan kajian ini. Data juga akan dianalisis menggunakan perisian SPSS versi 23 dengan menggunakan statistik deskriptif dan statistik inferensi iaitu ujian korelasi pearson dan regresi. Dapatan kajian Ujian korelasi dan regresi akan dilihat sama ada ia mampu mempengaruhi persepsi peserta terhadap keberkesanan pendidikan luar.

Kata Kunci: Peranan Jurulatih, Pendidikan Luar, Pusat Kokurikulum Sabah
PROGRAM ROBOTIK PENDIDIKAN DAN KUALITI HIDUP PELAJAR
Sabariah Sharif, Rosy Talin, Muralindran Mariappan, Pathmanathan K. Suppiah, & Soon Singh A/L Bikar Singh
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

Kata Kunci: Kualiti Hidup, Robotik Pendidikan, Pelajar
MATRYOSKO CHEST: HUBUNGAN ANTARA PENCAPAIAN DAN MOTIVASI

Nur Hazleen Johanasah & Sabariah Sharif
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

### Theme 4: Effective organizations, job satisfaction and job performance

**Time:** 2.30-4.00pm  
**Room:** Seminar 2  
**Session Chairperson:** Mohd Nasir Selamat

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SELF-EFFICACY AND OUTCOME EXPECTATION MEDIATE THE IMPACT OF JOB RESOURCES ON INTEREST IN RESEARCH IN STEMM MEN ACADEMICS: ANALYSES FROM A MODERATED MEDIATION APPROACH

Lim, H.S., De Pretto, L., & Valencia, M.

ABSTRACT

The Social Cognitive Career Theory (SCCT) has proven its applicability among academics. The present study aimed to examine 1) the sequential mediation between job resources and research productivity when research self-efficacy or outcome expectation for research and interest in research are mediators and 2) whether sex moderates the mediated relationship between job resources and interest in research, when research self-efficacy and outcome expectation for research are mediators in parallel. A total of 334 academics (195 women and 139 men) from Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Medicine (STEMM) from all five research universities in Malaysia participated through Qualtrics. Analysis was done using PROCESS v2. Findings show that all sequential mediation analyses were not significant. However, with regards to the moderated mediations, sex was found to moderate the mediated relationship between one of the job resources (namely supervisor support and feedback) and interest in research, when research self-efficacy and outcome expectation for research are mediators in parallel: this effect only applied to men academics. In addition, sex was found to moderate the mediated relationship between other job resources (namely career development and recognition) and interest in research, when research self-efficacy was mediator: also this effect only applied to men. Future study directions to understand the gendered experience of academics in STEMM using SCCT are discussed.
THE IMPACT OF DESTRUCTIVE STYLE ON PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AMONG EMPLOYEES IN SABAH

Aishah Tamby Omar & Ungku Norulkamar Ungku Ahmad
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine a relationship of destructive leadership on psychological distress and organizational commitment among employees in public sector. Data were collected from 250 employees who working in public sector in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. Empirical result through Pearson Correlation discovered that employees psychological distress have a positive relationship with destructive leadership. Meanwhile a negative relationship between destructive leadership and organizational commitment was found. This study provide a strong evidence that could help the top management and individual in public sector find a strategy to prevent a growth of toxic leadership. Direction for future research is also exemplified.

Keywords: Destructive Leadership, Psychological Distress, Organizational Commitment, Public Sector, Leadership
STAY OR LEAVE? THE MODERATING EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL ON WORKPLACE OSTRACISM

Indah Suciati, Alice Salendu, & Eka Gatari
Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the moderating role of psychological capital, the set of hope, optimism, resilience, and efficacy shaping positive psychological state, in the relationship of workplace ostracism and job embeddedness. Researchers hypothesize workplace ostracism negatively affect job embeddedness. However, Psychological capital could buffer negative affect of workplace ostracism on job embeddedness. It will be explained using protection motivation theory. Researchers will conduct self-report data among Millenial generation employees (N = 200). Millennial generation is selected as participant in the present study because they dominate the workforce market and susceptible experience workplace ostracism. The implication of the findings and the direction for future research will be discussed.

Keywords: Job Embeddedness, Milenial, Protection Motivation Theory, Psychological Capital, Workplace Ostracism
REDEFINITION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PERFORMANCE: AN ORGANIZATION PERSPECTIVE

Mohd Nasir Selamat¹, Mukhiffun Mukapit², & Siti Fardaniah Abd Aziz³

¹,³ Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
² Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

ABSTRACT

Occupational safety and health (OSH) aspects in organizations play an important role in enhancing workers and job performance. Thus, it is mandatory for all organizations to provide a safe working environment for their workers and avoiding any related safety problems. In this study is to conduct a systematic review of the literature on the definition of OSH performance in order to generalize the concept of OSH in the organizations. The search strategy targeted several electronic databases and identified more than 100 potential articles. By focusing on the issues of OSH aspects in organization, a few article was examined (assessed with at least one related OSH aspects, published in Malay and English in peer reviewed literature). At the end, thirty articles met relevance criteria and were then appraised for methodological strength. The result show that the varieties of definition and concept of OSH were justified. The main purpose of implement OSH at work is to hinder all the safety and health problems to the workers and related persons connect with the organizations. Therefore, good implementation of OSH at work is requiring in order to make the objectives of the organization were achieved. As conclusion its shows that OSH aspects has a diversities respectable approach to enhance workers well-being and performance at work.

Keywords: Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), Workers performance, Job Performance
### Theme 2: Self, Family And Community In Promoting Healthy Human Development

**Time:** 2.30-4.00pm  
**Room:** Seminar 3  
**Session Chairperson:** Getrude C Ah Gang

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG YOUTH OF MALAYSIAN UNIVERSITY


Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the importance of strengthening emotional intelligence (EI) among youths to achieve more integrated human domains. Human capital resources targeting youths are one of the main thrusts of national development in Malaysia especially from the political, economic, social and educational aspects. The main purpose of this study was to test the presence of and the significance (if any) of the relationship between EI competence and the constructs determining youths’ political behaviour. A total of 313 students from four public universities in Malaysia were selected as the sample. The Emotional Intelligence Self-Description Inventory (EISDI), and Political Behaviour Questionnaire (PBQ) were used to obtain data which was analysed using correlation and regression analysis. The findings showed that the two hypotheses were accepted, i.e. there is a correlation between EI with political behaviour which significantly influenced EI on the constructs of political behaviour namely conservativism and nationalism. Hence, EI can be construed to be a determining factor in behaviour and ideology that signifies political maturity among Malaysian youth.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Political, Behaviour, Youth, University
BEING MATERIALISTIC: DOES IT GIVE US SATISFACTION IN OUR LIVES? AND HOW ABOUT BEING GRATEFUL AT THE SAME TIME?

Haji Muhammad Abdul Al-Azimin Bin Haji Said, & Getrude Cosmas
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

Materialism has often been scrutinised and earned attention from various researchers from different perspectives. While the majority of previous research opines that materialism is negatively associated with life satisfaction, some researchers, on the contrary, found that materialism and life satisfaction are positively correlated in the structural model. Therefore, this study examines the effect of materialism on life satisfaction. In addition, this study also examines the moderation effects of gratitude on the relationship between materialism and life satisfaction. A total of 318 undergraduate students of Universiti Malaysia Sabah that were recruited through simple random sampling took part in this study. Each participant completed a set of questionnaire which consisted of demographic profile, the Material Values Scale (MVS), the Gratitude Questionnaire-Six Item Form (GQ-6), and the Satisfaction with Life Scale Ed Diener. This study revealed that, there was a negative significant effect of materialism towards satisfaction with life. Also, there was a positive significant effect of gratitude towards satisfaction with life. However, this research also demonstrated that gratitude showed no moderating effect of materialism on satisfaction with life. The findings not only support the negatively associated between materialism and satisfaction with life but gratefulness also contributed positive effect towards life satisfaction. Further investigation needs to be conducted to understand more about this phenomenon by examining other possible factors that might affect the relationship between materialism and life satisfaction.

Keywords: Materialism, Gratitude, Satisfaction With Life, Moderating Effect
DO STUDENTS CARE ABOUT THEIR FOOD WASTE? A CORRELATION RESEARCH BETWEEN NATURE RELATEDNESS, EMOTION, AND FOOD WASTE BEHAVIOUR IN INDONESIA

Hastin Melur Maharti, Ratna Djuwita Amarina A. Ariyanto

Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT

A study by The Economist Intelligence Unit (2016) places Indonesia as the second highest country in the world's food waste production. Within a year, one Indonesian can produce as much as 300 kg of food waste. This means, there are about 13 million tons of food wasted in Indonesia every year. Food waste behaviour occurs in various contexts such as households, industries, restaurants, schools, and also in universities. Studies have found that nature relatedness is an important believe for human life. Low relationships between humans and nature relatedness produce a variety of negatives for both. Previous research shows that food waste behaviour is significantly correlate with negative emotion, awareness, and knowledge of nature resource limitation. This quantitative study aims to explore whether universities students care about food waste and how food waste behaviour is related to their emotion, awareness and knowledge of nature resource limitation. There were 108 respondents participated in online and offline survey, measuring their nature relatedness, food waste behaviour, and emotions in relation to food waste. They were aged between 18-33 years old. As expected, we found that nature relatedness was significantly associated with food waste behaviour. Result shows that they perceive themselves not to waste food and having a high nature relatedness. In other words, student who experienced more nature relatedness intended to reduce their waste. Comparison between gender shows male students have higher level of nature relatedness and lower food waste behaviour in average than female students. We also found negative emotion was not significantly associated with food waste behaviour. This finding is contrary to our prediction, based on previous study which found the correlation between negative emotion and food waste behaviour. Implications and limitations for research and practice will be discussed further.

Keywords: Food Waste Behaviour, Emotion, Nature Relatedness, University Students
UNDERSTANDING STUDENTS NATURE RELATEDNESS THROUGH THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR FRAMEWORK AND INTENTION TO SEPARATE THEIR WASTE

Christina Rahayu Wulandari, Ratna Djuwita, & Amarina A. Ariyanto

Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Previous studies had shown that nature relatedness (NR) correlates positively with pro-environmental behavior. However, the role of NR towards a more specific pro-environmental behavior such as waste separating behavior (WSB), has rarely been examined. The current study examined undergraduate and graduate students’ intention to separate their waste based on their attitudes, perceived norms, and PBC. 110 participants, between 17-39 years old, completed a questionnaire measuring their NR, attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioral control (PBC), intention to do WSB, and their past behavior in WSB. Three research questions were examined: (1) Do NR and TPB variabel correlate with students’ intention to do WSB? (2) Is there significant variation in students’ NR, attitudes, perceived norms, PBC, and intention to WSB? (3) What are the reasons that hinder students to WSB? Students’ attitudes, perceived norms, and PBC were all expected correlated with their intention to WSB. All variables were measured in 6 points Likert scale. Data analysis showed that NR is significantly correlated with subjective norms, PBC, intention to separate waste and WSB. However, NR was not significantly correlated with attitude to WSB. This means that although the students care of their environment, they do not feel that waste separating are their responsibility. In the discussion section we have discussed the possibility that this happens because Indonesian students saw waste as something that was disgusting and should be avoided. Most Indonesian students come from middle-high economic families, who are not used to take care of garbage disposal by themselves. There are always cleaning service staff at the university or where they live, who do garbage collection. In addition, the government’s and university low monitoring in the implementation of waste separation, causes students to perceive that sorting garbage is not their obligation. Implications and limitations of this study will be discussed further.

Keywords: Attitudes, Nature Relatedness, Perceived Behavioral Control, Subjective Norms, Waste Separating Behavior
THE EFFECT OF ETHNIC SELF-IDENTITY ON THE SENSE OF COMMUNITY AMONG KADAZANDUSUNS

Getrude Cosmas, Agnis Sombuling, Ben Anderson AK Melai, & Andrew Poninting

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the effect of Kadazandusuns’ ethnic self-identity on their sense of community and its four elements. This study involved 242 Kadazandusun participants. A set of questionnaires consisting of three sections was used to measure research variables. Section A measured the demographic profile (age, gender, ethnicity, location, education level); Section B measured the Ethnic Self-Identity Scale, consisting of 14 items that measure the two components of ethnic self-identity (i.e., ethnic affirmation & ethnic denial); and Section C measured the sense of community (i.e., reinforcement of needs, membership, influence & shared emotional connection). The study revealed that ethnic affirmation contributed to the sense of community and its four elements. The ethnic confirmation showed significant contribution (23%) to the sense of community ($\beta=.48$, $t(212)=7.93$, $p=.00$). Ethnic confirmation contributed (18%) to the reinforcement of needs ($\beta=.43$, $t(212)=7.19$, $p=.00$); it contributed (19%) to variance in membership ($\beta=.44$, $t(212)=7.50$, $p=.00$), 18% to variance in influence ($\beta=.43$, $t(212)=7.15$, $p=.00$), and 19% to variance in shared emotions ($\beta=.43$, $t(212)=7.30$, $p=.00$). Ethnic denial did not show a significant influence on the sense of community. The findings showed that Kadazandusuns who are high in ethnic affirmation (that is, they identify themselves with their group) engage in community activities, are proud of their cultural heritage, and have good interactions with in-group members, which forms a good sense of community.
### Theme 1: Factors promoting happiness, health and well-being.

**Time:** 2.30-4.00pm  
**Room:** Seminar 4  
**Session Chairperson:** Jeannet Stephen

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CHILDREN’S WELL-BEING AND HAPPINESS WITH LIFE: SEEN THROUGH CHILDREN’S EYES

Chua Bee Seok, Getrude Cosmas, & Abdul Adib Bin Asnawi
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to gauge a better understanding of well-being and happiness with life the seen through children’s own perspective. This study also focuses on quality of relationships of the children with others and their link with children’s happiness with life. Data for this study were obtained from 177 children with age ranged from 10 to 12 year old from Bum-Bum Island and Bait Island, Sabah. The Good Childhood Index was used to measure overall well-being and in relation to 10 aspects of the life of children. It includes a single-item measure of happiness with life as a whole, a five-item measure of overall life satisfaction. The results indicated that children in Bum-Bum Island and Bait Island, tend to be happy - the mean score on 10 point scale was 8.50. Thirteen percent (13%) of the children scored below the mid-point on this scale and only 1.1% or two children rated that they were very unhappy than happy. For life satisfaction scale, the score can range from 5 to 25. Again the result showed the life satisfaction of the children at Bum-Bum Island and Bait Island were generally positive. The mean score on this scale was 20.18. Around 2.9% of children at Bum-Bum Island and Bait Island scored below the mid-point of 15 on this scale. The result indicated that health condition, things the children owned, and relationship with family were a positive predictors of children’s happiness with life as a whole. Findings also revealed that two well-being factors: health condition and house condition were a significant predictors of Bum-Bum and Bait Island’s children life satisfaction.

Keywords: Children’s Well-Being, Happiness, Life Satisfaction, Island
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND RELIGIOSITY WITH HUMILITY

Desma Husni & Riangga Novrianto

UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

ABSTRACT

Arrogance is the opposite of humility. Humility will drive a positive effect on the student life. When student achieve higher than their classmates, they will glorify themselves and despise the others. That will lead them into disadvantages because they will be less aware about their shortcomings and make their relationship with the other much worse. There are several factors that can affect humility such as psychological well-being and religiosity. The purpose of this research was to investigate the relationships among psychological well-being, religiosity, and humility. A total of 92 students of Faculty of Psychology UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau participated in this research. Multiple regression was conducted for data analysis. It was found that psychological well-being and religiosity have a significant effect on humility, with adjusted $R^2= 0.560$. It shows that psychological well-being and religiosity explained 56% of the variance and the other 44% is affected by other factors. Internalization of religious value in the individual can affect their character, thus improve their quality of life.

Keywords: Psychological Well-Being, Religiosity, Humility
According to Fukuyama (1995), trust, as a social capital, is an essential prerequisite for economic prosperity, welfare and competitiveness of a country. Yamagishi (1998) points out that collective societies emphasize relational and collective security and limit the development of generalized trust. Kim (2000) points out the need to study trust in indigenous, relational, social and cultural context in order to understand how trust develops, functions and affirmed in a particular culture. By adopting the indigenous psychological approach, I analyzed the psychological representation of trust among Korean adolescents and their parents, focusing on why adolescents trust their parents and why parents trust their children. First, adolescents completed an open-ended questionnaire answering why they trust and distrust their parents. Second, parents of these adolescents completed an open-ended questionnaire answering why they trust and distrust their children. In the study, a matched sample of 600 high school students (305 school students and 295 vocational high school students) and their parents completed an open-ended questionnaire developed by Kim and Park (2002). The results indicate that adolescents trust their parents because of their sacrifice, blood relationship and respect. Parents trust their children because they are sincere and because of the blood relationship. The second study examined trust longitudinally with 289 students who participated in the 4-year longitudinal study. The results indicate that adolescents who receive greater social support from their parents had higher levels of relational efficacy, trust, and life-satisfaction.
SOCIAL SPACE FOR GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING: CASE STUDY INHALING SPORT ASSOCIATION OF INDONESIA (PORPI) OF JAKARTA PROVINCE

Familia Novita Simanjuntak
Universitas Kristen Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Good health and well being is the third goal of global sustainable development. This paper discusses about good health and well being that are promoted by social space (Borgonovi, 2008; Tugade, Fredrickson, and Barrett, 2004; Costa and McCrae, 1980) in urban living, with case study: Inhaling Sport Association of Indonesia (PORPI) of Jakarta Province, Indonesia. Lefebvre (1991) states that social space connects the social relation between space. This paper descriptively analyses the benefit of doing long term inhaling sport with PORPI. This research uses purposive sampling that is PORPI members who are assigned as association committee of Jakarta Province. Data is gathered from the answers of close and open questionnaire about the perception and benefit of doing long term inhaling sport with PORPI. PORPI was established on 15 October 1981 in Jakarta to develop good health for the people by promoting the sport based on community. PORPI complies the intensity curve of heart pulse to reach the optimum pace of inhaling sport and promotes the healthy eating. The intensity curve helps each member controlling their own physical capacity to do all package of exercise. Regular exercise in exact dosage forms endorphine hormone which increase the mood to get the right pleasure for fitness (Grossman, 1984; Harber dan Sutton, 1984). During its journey, PORPI does not only develop the good health for community but also provides the social space for community diversity as the committee of association who are regularly meeting to discuss about organization and members development.

Keywords: Good Health And Well Being; Social Space; Inhaling Sport; PORPI
INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES AND WELLBEING: A REVIEW OF HOW INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES PROMOTE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ WELL-BEING

Jeannet Stephen, Nor Arifah Mohd Noor, & Mohd. Nor Azan Abdullah

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

Indigenous language, alongside culture, build a strong sense of self and identity in the indigenous person which in turn helps promote a sense of well-being and positive outlook in the indigenous persons (Kirimayer et al, 2011). Loss of language affect loss of identity which creates a problem in the overall well-being and resilience of the indigenous people (King, Smith, and Gracey, 2009). The indigenous communities in Sabah are spared the horrible experiences of other indigenous peoples such as in Canada and Australia where now language revitalization efforts are considered a health promotion, and even a healing, strategy. This paper presents a review of literature related to the link between indigenous language to the well-being of indigenous communities. The authors will also discuss feedback on the link from those working in indigenous language revitalization efforts in Sabah.
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EMOTION REGULATION OF PERPETRATORS AND VICTIM OF BULLYING: A CASE STUDY ON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN GUNUNGPATI SEMARANG

Binta Mu’tiya Rizki
Indonesia Samarang State University

ABSTRACT

Bullying in schools is a systemic case that has a serious effect on the cognitive, affective and psychomotoric of individuals. This phenomenon will have a negative impact on the learning process in school. This study focuses on the emotional effects that appear on the bullying perpetrators and victim. The purpose of this study is to determine the description of emotional regulation that occurs in the perpetrators and victims of bullying. Research subjects are five students of SDN (State Elementary School), Semarang (the 3rd and 5th grade), consisting of four perpetrators of bullying and one victim. This research use case study approach (qualitative method). Data analytical techniques use interactive models, which include: data collection, data reduction, display data then conclusions/verification. Test of credibility is conducted by using triangulation method. Data collection is done through observation and interview. The variables focused on this research are emotional regulation. Purposive sampling with criterion determination of bullying perpetrators and victim is determined through behavioral checklist. The results showed that, 1 of the four bullying perpetrators shows difficulties in almost every aspect emotion regulation, including in terms of recognizing emotional expressions, emotional control, in responding to social situations, and in performing cognitive changes. 3 (three) bullying perpetrators have some of the same things related to difficulties / weaknesses in emotion regulation, such as: irritability and explosion (difficulty in controlling emotions), often mocking and responding to social situations in a negative way and difficult to make cognitive changes (reappraisal). Three of the four bullying perpetrators were able to recognize emotional expressions and causes of emotion that they felt. Emotional regulation generated by victims of bullying is good enough for the victim’s ability to control emotions, emotional self-awareness, reappraisal, response modulation, and attentional deployment, whereas situational responses that are responsive in response to social situations are not visible.

Keywords: Emotional Regulation, Bullying Perpetrator, Victim
THE ROLE OF RELIGIOSITY-SPIRITUALITY AS A MODERATOR BETWEEN PERCEIVED STRESS AND LIFE SATISFACTION

Hawa Rahmat¹ & Rumaya Juhari²

¹ Multimedia University
² University Putra Malaysia

ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to examine the moderating effect of religiosity-spirituality between perceived stress and life satisfaction. The focus of the study is on Malaysian universities’ undergraduates. There are growing concerns on the study of life satisfaction among young adults especially the undergraduate because life in the college demands stressful experiences that affect their well-being. It will, in turn, affect their life satisfaction. Consequently, stress in the college may lead to several negative outcomes such as depression and physical illness. Studies revealed that individual differences regarding religiosity-spirituality may affect the way the students cope with the stress. Therefore, to test the moderating effect, a Multi-group Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was conducted, since the variable that involved in the study was a latent variable. The results showed that the type of moderation is full moderation. The outcome supported the hypothesis. Therefore, by extending research on the moderating effect of religiosity-spirituality between perceived stress, and life satisfaction among private universities students will fund valuable input for individual, parents and group intervention, especially for professionals, i.e., counselors, trainers, and academician.

Keywords: Life Satisfaction, Moderating Variable, Perceived Stress, Religiosity-Spirituality
OPTIMISM AS PREDICTOR OF PARENTING STRESS ON MOTHER WHO HAS A CHILD WITH MENTAL RETARDATION

Tri Na’imah, Mutia Zahro, & Herdian
Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto

ABSTRACT

Mothers who have children with mental retardation show feelings of sadness, depression, anger, and lack of acceptance of children. Mother is always looking for the future of children. Problems experienced by mothers with children of mental retardation can cause problems in their parenting process. Stress in nurturing is a stress that arises from parents who have difficulty nurturing. This study aims to determine the relationship between optimism with maternal stress that has a child's mental retardation. The hypothesis of this study is that there is a negative relationship between optimism and the child's mental retardation. The sample of the study was 92 mothers who had children with mental retardation in Purwokerto, Indonesia. Data were collected using a scale of optimism and parenting stress scales. The scale of optimism consists of aspects of permanence, Pervasive, and Personalization. The parenting stress scale consists of aspects of The Parent Distress, The difficult-Child and parent-child dysfunctional interactions. The results showed a negative relationship between optimism and parenting stress. This shows that if the mother is more optimistic in parenting, the lower the stress of parenting. Optimism contributes to parenting stress by 33%, while 67% are other roles.

Keywords: Optimism, Parenting Stress, Mothers Who Have Children with Mental Retardation
FORGIVENESS AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PEOPLE WITH POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

Witrin Gamayanti, Ila Nurlaila Hidayat, & Fridayanti

Sunan Gunung Djati Islamic State University of Bandung

ABSTRACT

Understanding the role of forgiveness of people who experience PTSD because of social conflict becomes important to note, let alone traumatic events have lasted long. Currently there is no more open conflict and reconciliation has been done long ago, but for people who experience it, it does not make the trauma disappear. This trauma can be caused by they have not really forgiven the incidents that hurt the psychological and the prolonged trauma may make their quality of life is not optimal. They might still feel hurt, anger, fear, anxiety, and easily provoked by negative emotions when reminded of events or when dealing with situations similar to those events. This study aims to determine the effect of forgiveness on the quality of life of people who have experienced trauma. The research used causal correlational quantitative method with confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Instrument consists of the scale of forgiveness and the scale of quality of life with a total of 198 participants. The result, there is a high correlation which shows a significant influence of forgiveness on the quality of life of traumatized people.

Keywords: Forgiveness, Quality of Life, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
HUBUNGAN ANTARA KECERDASAN EMOSI DENGAN KESUNYIAN DALAM KALANGAN PELAJAR DI INSTITUSI PENGAJIAN TINGGI

Zaiton Binti H Mohamad¹, Balan Rathakrishnan², Getrude C Cosmas³, & Nazmi Bin Loh⁴

¹,²,³ Universiti Malaysia Sabah
⁴ Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Konstruk Kecerdasan Emosi Memotivasikan Diri Sendiri, Konstruk Kecerdasan Emosi Mengenal Diri, Konstruk Kecerdasan Emosi Mengenali Orang Lain, Konstruk Kecerdasan Emosi Memahami Orang Lain, Kesunyian
CONTRIBUTIONS OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE’S POSITIVE ROLES IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

Habibie Ibrahim¹, Sally Johnson², Philip Gilligan³, & Jones Adu-Gyamfi⁴

¹ Universiti Malaysia Sabah
²,³,⁴ University of Bradford

ABSTRACT

The present research aimed to investigate the contributions of emotional intelligence’s (EI) positive roles in decision-making processes. Traditionally, decision making is viewed as a rational process where reason indicates the best way to achieve a goal. However, many philosophers, neuroscientists and psychologists emphasise that the role of emotions in decision making is not exempted. The overall research strategy was ethnographic. The researchers used a mixture of methods including individual interviews, participant observation, and a questionnaire. The research was conducted in three locations in Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur, Petaling and Kota Kinabalu. Participants consisted of child protectors and rehabilitation officers from the Malaysia Welfare Department and medical social workers in hospitals. This paper presents an analysis of individual interviews in the three locations. A total of twenty-five interviews were conducted (twelve male, thirteen female; age range 29-51). Data were analysed using thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The research findings revealed one theme - perception of EI as contributing to decision-making processes. This theme was identified during the investigation of the contributions of emotions and EI in decision-making processes. Three sub-themes are presented here: 1) social awareness or empathy, 2) empathy and understanding of others’ emotional expression, and 3) the role of spirituality in stimulating emotions.

Keywords: Emotion Intelligence, Decision-Making Processes, Child and Family Workers, Spirituality and Emotion
## Theme 8: The role of technology and businesses in improving the quality of life

**Time:** 2.30-4.00pm  
**Room:** Tutorial 4  
**Session Chairperson:** Balan Rathakrishnan

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<td>Azizi Yahaya</td>
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<td>Sikap Keusahawanan dengan Kualiti Hidup Golongan Belia Miskin di Sabah</td>
<td>Balan Rathakrishnan</td>
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SELF-DISCLOSURE DESCRIPTION OF 2ND ACCOUNT INSTAGRAM USER IN PADJADJARAN UNIVERSITY STUDENT, WEST JAVA

Amalia Fathiyah Zulfa, Sarah Aurelia Saragih, Aryati Tsania Rahmah, & Azizah Fathiyah Din
Padjadjaran University

ABSTRACT

Instagram as the fastest media sharing network site has continuously grown in the number of its user that vary between age 19-24 due to the interesting features such as photo and video sharing in daily basis. The frequency of its user to upload more than 1 picture per day and follow interested account has encouraged individuals to have more than 1 account as to have 2nd account. 2nd account is an account for users to share personal thoughts and experiences to followers that are closest to the user (friends, family). This happens due to self-disclosure, which is the voluntary verbal sharing of private aspect from one self to another. The purpose of this study is to examine the factors behind the reason why individuals make 2nd account on Instagram by an online survey to students in Padjadjaran University, West Java. From 197 people who have 2nd account, 41% of them make 2nd account because they want to express their private stories and thoughts to only closest individuals to them, 33% to only tell their daily live stories, 6% to express their true self, and the rest use it for other that are not related to self-disclosure.

Keywords: Self-Disclosure, 2nd Account, Instagram
SMARTPHONE USAGE, SMARTPHONE ADDICTION, INTERNET ADDICTION AND NOMOPHOBIA IN UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA SABAH (UMS)

Koay Tin Yin¹, Azizi Hj Yahaya¹, Choy Sangryeol¹, Gooh Mo Lee², Halimah Maalip³, Ismail Maakip¹, Peter Voo¹, Pg. Razmahayati Pg. Hj. Mahmud¹, Zeliha Hj. Mohamad Ali¹, Hanun Ahmad¹ & Sharon Kwan¹

¹ Universiti Malaysia Sabah
² Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
³ Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the level of smartphone usage, smartphone addiction, internet addiction and severity of Nomophobia in the students of UMS and also the relationships among the factors, which are smartphone usage, smartphone addiction, internet addiction and Nomophobia to the extend where how much and how each factor affects each other. The 98 respondents are from whole UMS, Sabah campus, and are from various and different faculties and ethnic backgrounds. The smartphone usage was measured by Smartphone Usage questionnaire which already exists and the smartphone addiction level was measured through questionnaire from Smartphone Addiction Scale – Short Version (SAS – SV). The internet addiction level was measured through the Korean Short Version Internet Addiction Scale (KS – Scale), and lastly the level of Nomophobia was measured through the Nomophobia Questionnaire (NMP-Q). The data were collected through Google Form and analysed through SPSS Version 22 for Windows. In the result, it is illustrated that the internet addiction level, smartphone addiction level and severity of Nomophobia are all moderate, but it is found that some of the students are severely addicted to the internet, smartphone and suffer from anxiety without mobile phone. Additionally, the relationships among the factors, which are smartphone usage, internet addiction, smartphone addiction and Nomophobia are found high relationship. Three equations were found to predict Nomophobia level.

Keywords: Smartphone Usage, Smartphone Addiction, Internet Addiction, Nomophobia & Young Adults
SOCIAL MEDIA AND CORPORATE PERFORMANCE

Jamsari Bin Hashim¹ & Bahiyah Omar²

¹ Universiti Malaysia Sabah
² Universiti Sains Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Social media transform the way public relations practitioners think and act (Grunig, 2009). Due to that, this study measures the impact of social media usage by public relations practitioners on their performance in select Malaysian companies. Five dimensions of corporate performance (Parveen et al. 2015) were examined in this study comprising 30 items. They are enhanced customer relationship and customer service (8 items); cost reduction (3 items); improved information sharing and accessibility (8 items); improved brand visibility (7 items); and revenue generation (4 items). Self-administered questionnaires were employed to collect data from public relations practitioners using purposive and snowballing techniques. Data were analyzed using the Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS). The results of the study show that there is an impact of social media use with all dimensions of corporate performance. The contribution of this study is also discussed.

Keywords: Social Media, Public Relations, Corporate Performance
SIKAP KEUSAHAWANAN DENGAN KUALITI HIDUP GOLONGAN BELIA MISKIN DI SABAH

Balan Rathakrishnan, Jainab Binti Hj. Ahmad Ayid, Soon Singh A/L Bikar Singh, Mohammad Rahim Kamaluddin, & Adeymend Reny Bin Japil

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Motivasi, Sikap Keusahawanan, Kualiti Hidup, Miskin
## Theme 6: Coping with environmental disasters, disabilities and trauma

**Time:** 2.30-4.00pm  
**Room:** Tutorial 5

**Session Chairperson:** Md. Safwan Bin Samsir

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<td>Improving Quality Of Life Through Exercise In Children With Cerebral Palsy</td>
<td>Md. Safwan Bin Samsir</td>
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This study deals with the background of penyu sisik (hawksbill sea turtles)’ slaughter and turtle eggs’ trade in Kepulauan Seribu that decreases turtles’ populations. Therefore, the researcher is interested in observing a turtles’ conservation community which has objective to safe sea turtles from slaughtering, trading, or consumption by local people (Buginese ethnic) which is related to some obstacles and adaptation strategies on the different seasons. The method used is ethnography. The qualitative data are obtained by doing participant observation on that local people daily activity process. The data are collected by making depth interview with informants who are appropriate with the guidelines. The data analysis use Bennett’s adaptation theory, Arun Agrawal’s ‘governmentalization of environment’ and Geertz’s ‘primordial attachment’ to know how representation the meaning of conservation sea turtles influenced by ethnic. The results show that activity carried out by local people with their creativity based on practice the past and based on learn of the marine fisheries. Furthermore, have result in these activities of the are proud feel and an expression of love marine life, increasing their economy and having side job.

**Keywords:** Buginese, Activity Process, Environmental Problem, Adaptation Strategy, Sea Turtles Conservation
THE ROLE OF PERSONAL NORMS ON PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR IN JAKARTA CITIZENS

Riselligia Caninsti & Nikita De Nada
YARSI University

ABSTRACT

One of the problems in Jakarta is increased garbage volume by 30.2% per day since 2012 until 2017, which causes flooding in the area. The government has made efforts to reduce environmental issues such as increasing the absorption area and creating canals. Some of Jakarta's people have also shown pro-environmental behaviour such as recycling of garbage, using bicycles when they go to the office, and prefer to use public transport compared to private vehicles. Some of Jakarta's community aware that ecological problems are serious issues. Therefore, the people of Jakarta must have a sense of moral obligation in acting to parse the environmental problems. The purpose of this study is to determine the role of personal norms against pro-environment behaviour in Jakarta society. The sample used is 332 people in Jakarta aged 21-65 years old. Researchers used General Ecological Behavior (GEB) to measure pro-environment behaviour among Jakarta's citizens, and Personal Norms Scale to measure personal norms of the participant. Researchers used a simple regression test to measure the role of personal norms towards pro-environment behaviour on Jakarta's Citizens. The results show that personal norms contribute significantly to the pro-environment behaviour about 17.1%. The score indicates that individuals who have a personal norm will have pro-environment behaviour or eco-friendly behaviour.

Keywords: Pro-Environment Behaviour, Personal Norms, Jakarta Citizens
THE CONCEPTION OF INDEPENDENCE AMONG ADULTS WITH LEARNING DIFFICULTIES

Wan Arnidawati Wan Abdullah

Universiti Putra Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Participation in an open employment is deemed as a means to independent living for the majority of adults with learning difficulties. It is clearly substantial to understand the real meaning of ‘independence’ in the personal and social lives for adults with learning difficulties by exploring their lives experiences after joining the open employment. This paper reports the findings of a qualitative study through focus group interviews with 23 adults with learning difficulties aged 20 to 35 years old. Main criteria for the markers of adulthood – biological, cognitive, emotional, role transitions and responsibilities are referred to relate the meaning of their independent living. Findings suggest that though having a secure employment and are biologically sufficient to be regarded as an adult; most of them are still far to step forward and lead their lives independently. Their dependency on the parental support is the most apparent description on their personal and social lives due to be seen as eternal children by their parents. In addition, the beliefs and cultural values also do shape the social construction of independence among adults with learning difficulties. Besides, their limitation to deal with common tasks of daily living, such as managing money and making decision also contributes to the ambiguity conceptions of independence.

Keywords: Disabled People, Persons with Learning Difficulties, Independent Living
IDENTIFYING THE NEUROCOGNITIVE STRENGTHS OF CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY TO ENHANCE THEIR MENTAL HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Manidipa Baruah & Pallavi Sarmah
Gauhati University

ABSTRACT

Cerebral palsy (CP) is the most common motor disorder in children, affecting approximately five children per 2,000 live births. The condition affects predominately motor functions, such as the ability to walk and perform daily tasks; therefore, children are typically assessed by measures of gross motor function and gait (Stanley, Blair, & Alberman, 2000). The condition has far reaching consequences to the individual, family, and the community in the spheres of socio-economic, emotional and quality of life to large number of the affected population is indeed serious. The study aims at identification of neurocognitive strengths and utilization of these strengths in training children with cerebral palsy. The sample consisted of 66 children who are diagnosed with Cerebral Palsy, grouped into Hemiplegic, Diplegic and Quadriplegic. Demographic information and medical records were collected for each participant. The tests administered were; Colour Cancellation for visual scanning and sustained attention, N back task for verbal working memory. Tactile Form Perception for Somatoform perception and Expressive Speech. Scoring was done using appropriate statistical analysis. Results of the study reveal significant difference in the neurocognitive strengths among the sample. All the CP children showed higher skills in visual scanning and sustained attention as compared to verbal working memory. Expressive Speech and Tactile form perception is comparatively manageable. Conclusion: Neurocognitive strengths identified can help these children to cope better in their life skills. The weakness in these children can be frustrating and sometimes impossible to be trained. Thus, the identified neurocognitive strengths of the children would be a boon to the educators and parents. The curriculum may include training each child’s neurocognitive strengths rather than weaknesses to cope better with their own skills, which in turn will make them happy, enhance their mental health and quality of life.

Keywords: Cerebral Palsy, Neurocognitive, Quality Of Life, Skills, Strengths, Children
KESAN LATIHAN SENAMAN TERHADAP KEBOLEHAN MOTOR KASAR
KANAK-KANAK SEREBRAL PALSI

Md. Safwan Samsir¹, Asma Hayati Ahmad², & Zulkifli Abdul Rahim³

¹Universiti Malaysia Sabah
²,³Universiti Sains Malaysia

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Latihan Senaman, Serebral Palsi
IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH EXERCISE IN CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY

Md Safwan Samsir¹, Asma Hayati Ahmad², Rahimah Zakaria³, Salmi Ab Razak⁴, Mohamed Saat Ismail⁵, & Mohd Zulkifli Abdul Rahim⁶

¹Universiti Malaysia Sabah
²,³,⁴,⁵,⁶ Universiti Sains Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Objective: To examine the effect of exercise on motor abilities of cerebral palsy children using the Gross Motor Function Measures (GMFM). Methodology: A within-subject, single arm pre and post-test research design was employed. Ten spastic cerebral palsy children with age ranging from eight to eighteen years old (mean age ± SD = 13.4 ± 3.307, six males) were recruited. Six of the children had bilateral and four had unilateral cerebral palsy. The children were given 6 weeks of exercise therapy at a frequency of twice a week, and duration of 1 hour each session, under the guidance of a trained instructor. The effect of exercise on motor abilities was assessed using the GMFM-88 administered pre- and post-exercise therapy. Results: Motor abilities of the children as indexed by GMFM scores significantly improved with the exercise intervention 6 weeks after exercise therapy program ends. There was significant difference in the overall GMFM scores between pre and post intervention, p = 0.005. When the five dimensions in GMFM were analyzed separately, there was significant improvement in scores for each dimension: Lying and Rolling (p=0.005), Sitting (p=0.005), Crawling and Kneeling (p=0.007), Standing (p=0.007) and lastly, Walking, Running and Jumping (p=0.011). Conclusion: Exercise therapy improves motor abilities in cerebral palsy children as shown by increased GMFM scores in all dimensions.
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<td>Does Teacher-Student Relationship Promote Undergraduate Students' Subjective Well-Being?</td>
<td>Anna Ong Wen Huey</td>
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EFFECT OF DRUG ADDICT FATHER ON THEIR CHILDREN’S EMOTION, EDUCATION AND LIFE PERSPECTIVE

Jerusha Ann Pandian

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

ABSTRACT

There are a large number of literatures in the field of drug addiction yet lack of attention is given to children of drug addict father. Most of the studies that was conducted in the past have focused only on the drug addict themselves. It had to be admit that drug addiction does not only bring harm to the addict themselves but to their children as well. Hence, this qualitative study aims to explore the effects of drug addict father on their children’s emotion, education and life perspective. This research utilizes purposive sampling and 6 respondents from The Vineyard Keeper, Drug Addict and Alcoholic Rehabilitation Centre were involved. Semi-structured interview was conducted for the data collection methods where it has five sections respectively. Section A is on demographic info, Section B is questions on emotions, Section C is questions on education, Section D highlights questions on currents life and lastly section E is on future perspective. 48 Themes were derived by conducting inductive content analysis. The findings shows that there are negative effects of drug addict father on their children’s emotion, education and life perspective. Hence, several implications and recommendations for future research on the children of drug addict father are also provided.
QUALITY OF LIFE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF THE ELDERLY LIVING IN THE SLUM COMMUNITIES OF MANILA

Jean M. Macalinao & Iain K. B. Twaddle

University of Guam

ABSTRACT

While urbanization has led to increases in education, literacy, employment opportunities, and health and social services, cities around the world—especially those in developing countries—have not been well prepared for the rapid growth in urban migration that ultimately follows. Increasing industrialization in developing countries over the past century has led to exponential growth in rural migration into urban areas, resulting in a dramatic rise in urban poverty and the formation of urban slums. The present study employed ethnographic and narrative methods to study the mental health and psychological well-being of elderly persons living in the slums or squatter communities of Tondo, Manila to gain a rich understanding of how living in urban poverty has impacted their lives. The narratives presented in this study seem to suggest that, overall, the elderly residents of Tondo’s squatter communities manage to maintain a relatively balanced sense of mental health and psychological well-being despite the difficulties of living in urban poverty. Furthermore, the elderly participants of this study revealed extraordinary resilience in their response to a lifetime of hardship in the squatters of Tondo. This paper outlines the study’s methodological framework and examines participants’ life narratives along with emergent themes from these narratives. Discussion will focus on factors which contribute to the quality of life and psychological well-being of elderly persons living in urban slum communities.
PERCEIVED PARENTAL REARING BEHAVIOUR AND AGGRESSION IN A SAMPLE OF MALAYSIAN UNDERGRADUATES

Ebru Morgul & Chin Jia Wei

Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the relationship between perceived parental rearing behaviour and aggression in a sample of Malaysian undergraduate students at Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI). The data consisted of a total of 97 undergraduate students (14 males, 83 females) who completed the s-EMBU, Buss and Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ). The results revealed that both perceived parental rejection and overprotection were positively correlated with aggression. There was no meaningful relationship between the perceived parental emotional warmth and aggression, though it was significantly related to perceived parental rejection in a negative direction. As a conclusion, it is suggested that adverse parenting practices may lead to forms of aggression later in life. Implications of the findings and recommendations for future research were highlighted.

Keywords: Perceived Parental Rearing Behaviour, Aggression, Parenting and Aggression, Malaysian Undergraduates
QUALITY OF LIFE THE POINT OF VIEW OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING, GRATITUDE, HOPE DAN SOCIAL SUPPORT

Wismanto, Y.B., Yudiati, E.A., Savitri, D.C.H., Benu, M.D.

Soegijapranata Catholic University

ABSTRACT

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara Kualitas Hidup pada 48 orang yang hidup dengan HIV/AIDS (ODHA) dari kota Semarang, ditinjau dari Psychological Well-being, Gratitude, Hope dan Social support. Subjek adalah ODHA yang tergabung dalam KDS (Kelompok Dukungan Sebaya) Arjuna Plus kota Semarang. Analisis data dilakukan dengan path-analysis. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa Gratitude, Hope dan Social support secara bersama adalah prediktor yang baik bagi Psychological Well-being, dengan F=8,232 dan dinyatakan 0,000 signifikan. Psychological well-being adalah prediktor yang baik bagi Quality of Life, dengan F = 10,949 dan dinyatakan 0,002 signifikan.

Keywords: Quality of Life, Psychological Well-Being, Gratitude, Hope, Social Support
MARITAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG MUSLIM NEWLY-WEDS: DO COMMUNICATION MATTERS?

Syah Qurratu Aini Sahrani & Rumaya Juhari

Universiti Putra Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Newly-weds, had become the most crucial stage in marriage life and marital adjustment in the early years of marriage has been widely discussed. Various factors that may influence marital adjustment have been highlighted and communication is one of the factors that have been studied widely across all continents. Emerging studies also highlighted the influence of cultural context in determining marital communication among married couples. Guided by Vulnerability Stress Adaptation Model (VSA), this study was conducted in order to determine the relationship between marital communication and marital adjustment among Muslim newly-weds in Klang Valley, Malaysia. This study further explores the mediating effect of marital communication on the relationship between adult attachment and marital adjustment. Data from this study were gathered from 549 Muslim who were married less than 2 years at the time of data collection. This research utilized correlational research design and sample of the study were recruited using convenience and snowball sampling technique. Data were collected using “Dyadic Adjustment Scale”, Adult Attachment Scale”, and “The Three Couple Scale PREPARED/ENRICH: Marital Satisfaction, Communication and Conflict Resolution” in order to measure marital adjustment, adult attachment and marital communication among Muslim newly-weds. Results from this study indicate that attachment anxiety, attachment avoidant and marital communication were significantly related with marital adjustment. Regression analyses conducted from this study concluded that marital communication partially mediates the relationship between attachment anxiety, attachment avoidant and marital quality among Muslim newly-weds.

Keywords: Marital adjustment, Newly-Weds, Marital communication, Adult attachment
DOES TEACHER-STUDENT RELATIONSHIP PROMOTE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS’ SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING?

Anna Wen-Huey Ong & Chee-Seng Tan

Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman

ABSTRACT

While a large number of studies have identified factors that contribute to individual subjective well-being (SWB), the impact of teacher-student relationship on students’ SWB in the tertiary education context is greatly overlooked. This study aimed to fill in the gap by examining the effect of teacher-student relationship on undergraduate students’ SWB in the Malaysian context. A total of 245 undergraduate students in Malaysia responded to the Teacher-Student Relationship Inventory, which tapped into three dimensions: instrumental help, satisfaction, and conflict, and College Students Subjective Well-Being Questionnaire. Correlation analysis showed that both instrumental help and satisfaction positively related with students’ SWB while a negative relationship was observed between conflict and SWB. Multiple regression analysis, however, revealed that only satisfaction was found to have a significant effect on SWB. Additionally, gender differences were observed. A satisfied teacher-student relationship is beneficial to female students’ SWB, while both instrumental help and satisfaction positively contributed to male students’ SWB. The findings not only offer support to the importance of a positive teacher-student relationship in promoting students’ SWB but also highlight the need of taking into account of gender differences in the positive effect of teacher-student relationship.

**Keywords:** Teacher-Student Relationship, Subjective Well-Being, Malaysia, Undergraduate
**Theme 4: Effective organizations, job satisfaction and job performance**

**Time:** 4.15-5.45pm  
**Room:** Seminar 2  
**Session Chairperson:** Siti Sarawati Johar

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OVERVIEW ON LITERATURE AND CONCEPTS OF WORKPLACE DEVIANT BEHAVIOR: EASTERN AND WESTERN PERSPECTIVES

Farah Mardiana Radzali, Chua Bee Seok, & Ismail Maakip

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

The media reported that workplace deviant behaviors occurred in many organizations such as fake medical claims, bribery, and corruption. Based on previous research, the problem of workplace deviant behavior is widely reported through media especially regarding corruption. The level of integrity among employees both in public and private organization was very high in the 60’s and 70’s compared to now. All these negative issues are related with low level of integrity. Workplace deviant behaviour exists when an employee violates organization’s norms and directly or indirectly harms other employees, the organization, or both. It has negative effects on an organization’s financial status and well-being. There are many factors that lead to workplace deviant behaviour. Workplace deviant behavior is an important topic for researchers and practitioners because of its increasing occurrence and potential consequences such as decreased job performance and organizational losses. This paper aims to discuss on the concepts of workplace deviant behaviour including the definition, terminology, factors and consequences of workplace deviance.

Keywords: Organization, Workplace Deviant Behavior, Psychology
HINDRANCE APPRAISAL JOB, NEGATIVE WORK-HOME INTEGRATION AND NEGATIVE HOME-WORK INTEGRATION: MEDIATING ROLE OF DISTRESS

Pan Lee Ching
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the mediating role of distress on the impact of hindrance appraisal job in negative work-family integration and negative family-work integration. Data collected on 211 secondary daily school teachers in Sabah. The adopted measurements were: i) Hindrance Appraisal Scale to measure hindrance appraisal job, ii) Stress Professional Positive and Negative Questionnaire to analyse distress and iii) Survey Work-home Interaction – Nijmegan used to investigate negative work-home integration and negative home-work integration. Results illustrated the direct effect was significant between hindrance appraisal job and negative work-home integration. Indirect effect was significant too when distress as mediator was present. This interpret hindrance appraisal job did influence negative work-home integration directly and indirectly but the influence was stronger when distress was present. Similarly, the direct effect was significant between hindrance appraisal job and negative home-work integration, indirect effect was significant with mediation role of distress. The interpretation is hindrance appraisal job did influence negative home-work integration directly and indirectly too, nevertheless the influence was stronger when distress was present. The variance explained in negative work-home integration is 57.9 per cent and of 22.0 per cent in negative home-work integration. To infer, teachers appraised the amount of task was obstruction on personal development, sparked negative mood like feeling fatigue, eventually cause conflict in the two domains, work and life. Thus, this finding shall give an alarm that teachers are moaned over work-home interruption due to excessive workload. Reengineer over the portion of workload is strongly recommended to reduce the negative integration between work and life.
SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORK: WHAT SAY YOU?

Sharon Kwan Sam Mee, Malvin Tan Ping Chieng, Munizam Hj. Halik, Azizi Yahaya, Ismail Maakip, & Peter Voo Su Kiong

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to investigate the nature of sexual harassment from the Malaysia context and the awareness of employees about sexual harassment at work. Participants were gathered using purposive random sampling. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 20 employees in various organisations in Malaysia. Main themes and key points have been identifying using content analysis based on grounded theory methodology (Glaser and Strauss, 1976). The result showed five types of sexual harassment which consisted of verbal, non-verbal, visual, physical and psychological. The analysis also revealed that most participants are either victim or witness to sexual harassment. They experienced psychological distress, anger, social dysfunctions, post-traumatic stress which led to severe negative effects to the organisations. Interviews also revealed that sexual harassment is significantly related to gender, age and organisational climate. The employees and organisations management were not aware of the risk of sexual harassment. Therefore, organisational plays a vital role by creating a safety climate for workers in dealing with sexual harassment at work.

Keywords: Sexual Harassment, Malaysian Context, Negative Impacts, Awareness, Organisation Safety Climate
EFFECT OF LEADERSHIP TRAINING IN IMPROVING THE LEADERSHIP ROLE TO INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCE IN KUDUS INDONESIA

Iranita Hervi Mahardayani & Dhini Rama Dhania

Muria Kudus University

ABSTRACT

Role of leadership has strategic position in one organization because leadership is the key in management who take important role and strategic in continuity of one business. However, one leader still needs knowledge and training. Therefore, this study aims to determine empirically test the effect of Leadership training on leadership roles of leaders in Institute of Health Sciences in Kudus. The samples taken by population study technique that is all leader of Institute of Health Sciences in Kudus amounted to 22 people. This research type is quantitative research with pre experiment approach with method One group pre and post test design. Data analysis in this research using parametric method with different test technique t-test paired samples. The result of different test of scale of leadership role before and after treatment is obtained score $t = -0.347$, with $p = 0.732$ ($p>0.05$), so that there is no differences between leadership role before and after treatment of training leadership. This means that leadership training has not been able to increase the role of leadership. Therefore, the hypothesis in this study was rejected.

Keywords: Training Leadership, Role of Leadership
MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS IN OFFICE WORKERS: IS IT THE JOB, PERSON OR THE CULTURE?

Ismail Maakip, Azizi Yahaya, Peter Voo, & Sharon Kwan Sam Mee

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

Musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) are common in office workers. However, since majority of the research related to MSD has been undertaken in developed countries, it is plausible that the contribution of hazards and risk factors differs from one country to another. Other factors such as socio-cultural contexts may also contribute to these differences. Given this, the present study was conducted with the aim to examine the predictors associated with MSD in Malaysian office workers. **Method:** A cross-sectional survey with public sector employees was conducted, responses were received from 417 participants with a mean age of 34.2 years (SD = 8.9). The survey measured individual characteristics, workplace factors (physical demands, psychosocial factors), and personal hazardous states (job satisfaction, work-life balance), mental health and working through pain as independent variables and MSD as dependent variables. **Results:** Participants in the study included 84 (20.1%) male and 333 (79.9%) female workers. The 6-month period prevalence of MSD was 92.8% (95%CI=90.2%-95.2%). Most workers were in the youngest age group (i.e. 20-39 years), and were working between 40-54 hours per week. A hierarchical multiple regression shows that gender, physical hazards, work-life balance, mental health and working through pain are significantly associated with MSD in Malaysian office workers. **Discussion:** Females reported to experience higher levels of MSD compared to their males counterpart. The physical hazards of office work that involves repetitive and monotonous work, awkward and static postures were also related to MSD. Both poor mental health and worse work-life balance were also contributing to MSD in office workers that has not been thoroughly examined in Malaysia. Working through pain was the strongest predictor that contribute to MSD compared to other predictors. Given this, MSD amongst Malaysian office workers was predicted by a range of factors that was subjected to the social and work culture, and religious beliefs. Differences in work and social culture suggest that culturally specific prevention strategies at workplaces should be considered when developing risk management approaches for MSD.

**Keywords:** Work Culture, Musculoskeletal Disorders, Risk Factors, Office Worker
THE IMPACT OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE TOWARDS PSYCHOTICISM PERSONALITY AND SELF-ESTEEM IN THE WORKPLACE

Siti Sarawati Johar
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

ABSTRACT

In this study, the issue in the workplace is referring to the psychoticism personality and emotional intelligence of leaders, and self-esteem of employees. The main purpose of this study was to identify the impact of mediator that can influence the relationship between the psychoticism of the leader with the self-esteem of employees. A total of 285 civil servants in the Local Authority (PBT) have been selected as respondents. Measurement equipment used in data collection involves the Leader Personality Perception Questionnaire, Leader Emotional Intelligence Perception Questionnaire and Employee Self-esteem Questionnaire. The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential analysis including such as correlation, regression simple and hierarchical regression. Findings of the study because of employees' perception of psychoticism personality and emotional intelligence of leader, it was found that emotional intelligence of leader has the impact on the relationship between psychoticism personality of leader with self-esteem of employees in the workplace. It also explained that the elements of emotional intelligence competencies play a significant role as mediators that influence the relationship between the leader personalities and employee’s self-esteem.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Psychoticism, Personality, Self-Esteem, Workplace
**Theme 3: Education, life-long learning and health promotion**

**Time:** 4.15-5.45pm  
**Room:** Seminar 3  
**Session Chairperson:** Saidah Binti Mohd Said

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Mohd Nor Azan bin Abdullah & Jeannet Stephen
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Psikolinguistik, Teori Generatif, Perbandingan, Struktur, Kata Kerja, < avoir>, < ëtre> Ayat asas, Elemen Linguistik, Bahasa Perancis, Bahasa Melayu
KUALITI DIRI GURU BAHASA KADAZANDUSUN DI ABAD KE 21

Rosie Johnny

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

KAEDAH PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN DALAM MENARIK MINAT 
MURID ORANG ASLI DI SEKOLAH

Siti Farhah A.Aziz & Nuzha Mohamad Taha
UNITAR International University

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran, Orang Asli, Didik Hibur, Aktiviti Luar Bilik Darjah
PENGARUH TINGKAH LAKU PEMUPUKAN KREATIVITI TERHADAP KESEDIAAN GURU DALAM PENGURUSAN BILIK DARJAH ABAD KE-21

Jaggil Apak & Muhamad Suhaimi Taat
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

APPLICATION OF ADDIE MODEL IN DEVELOPING RPGsr LEARNING MODULES

Anna Felicia¹, Sabariah Sharif², WK Wong³, & Muralindran Mariappan⁴

¹,²,⁴ University Malaysia Sabah
³ Curtin University Sarawak Malaysia

ABSTRACT

This article describes the ADDIE phase used to develop robotic and programming prototypes module for elementary school students (RPGsr modules). The five phase of the ADDIE model process are "Analyzing", "Designing", "Developing", "Implementing" and "Evaluate". In developing the modules, the ADDIE model is chosen to be used as a guideline as it is one of the systematic design models in the production of effective and user-friendly learning materials. Each phases involved in-depth processes in detailing the end products, the modules. The RPGsr modules was designed in order to meet the local students’ requirements and interest, in applying cheap and affordable robotic kits.

Keywords: Robotic in Education, Children Robotic and Programming Module, Coding for Children, ADDIE Model
LIMA KUALITI PENERAJU ORGANISASI BERASASKAN ISLAM

Saidah Binti Mohd Said¹, Musirin B.Mosin², & Mohd Kassim Bin Tusin³

¹,³ Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri Sabah
² Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Kualiti, Peneraju, Organisasi Berasaskan Islam
### Theme 1: Factors promoting happiness, health and well-being.

**Time:** 4.15-5.45pm  
**Room:** Seminar 4  
**Session Chairperson:** Juliana Osong

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<td>Investigating Motivation, Happiness and Life Satisfaction Among Lecturers in the Institutes of Teacher Education</td>
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THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF THE ELDERLY IN GUWAHATI, ASSAM, INDIA

Indranee Phookan Borooah & Jerina Begum
Gauhati University

ABSTRACT

Old age has been often described as a “dreaded age.” However, in the present times it has become apparent that the aged, from urban middle-class, has become more aware of living old age meaningfully by engaging in different activities and ensuring ‘aging with grace’ and thereby increasing well-being. A sample of 60 males and females of metropolitan Guwahati, Assam, were studied to investigate the relationship between engagement and psychological well-being among the aged. Demographical variables such as Employment/Retirement and Marital Status were also studied to find if any relationship existed with well-being. Means were compared using t-test. Chi-square was applied to responses on the questionnaire pertaining to engagement. Percentages of responses were also compared. Results indicate that there was little difference in the level of engagement in the three types of activities (physical, mental, social) among males and females. Difference was found among the groups on well-being levels. Well-being was also found to be related to employment status and marital status.

Keywords: Elderly, Engagement, Well-Being
CABARAN HIDUP SEBAGAI IBU TUNGGAL DAN KESAN KE ATAS KESEJAHTERAAN HIDUP

Siti Marziah Zakaria & Noremy Md Akhir
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

ABSTRAK

Isu kesejahteraan psikologi dalam kalangan ibu tunggal seharusnya tidak dipandang mudah. Ini kerana ibu tunggal turut menyumbang kepada peningkatan jumlah golongan yang kurang berkemampuan dan memerlukan bantuan serta sokongan untuk meneruskan kehidupan. Pelbagai cabaran yang dihadapi oleh ibu tunggal secara tidak langsung telah menjejaskan kesejahteraan hidup mereka. Oleh itu, kajian ini dijalankan untuk meneroka cabaran sebenar yang dihadapi oleh golongan ibu tunggal terpilih di Selangor. Pendekatan kualitatif ini mengaplikasikan perbincangan kumpulan berfokus (focused group discussion) sebagai kaedah pengumpulan data bagi kajian ini. Pemilihan responden adalah berdasarkan pensampelan bertujuan yang dipilih menggunakan kriteria inklusif dan eksklusif. Data yang diperoleh seterusnya dianalisis menggunakan analisis bertema. Hasil kajian mendapati berikut adalah antara cabaran-cabaran yang dihadapi oleh ibu tunggal: (a) ketidakstabilan ekonomi, (b) urusan mahkamah, (c) nafkah anak, (d) hubungan antara bekas suami dan anak-anak, (e) masalah kesihatan, (f) cabaran membesarkan anak-anak, dan (g) stigma masyarakat. Hasil kajian turut mendapati cabaran yang dihadapi oleh ibu tunggal ini telah menggugat kesejahteraan hidup mereka. Oleh itu, intervensi sewajarnya perlu bagi membantu golongan ibu tunggal mencapai kefungsian sosial seterusnya meningkatkan kesejahteraan fizikal dan psikososial mereka.

Kata Kunci: Cabaran, Impak, Ibu Tunggal, Kesejahteraan Hidup
ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine how well subjective well-being and perceived support predict social interaction among interstate students at Malikussaleh University. As the second largest university in Aceh, students at Malikussaleh University come from different parts of Aceh and Indonesia. One of the most common problem observed from these students is their passive engagement with community. In fact, social interaction is believed to be associated with students learning. A number of 150 interstate students were participated in this study by answering a set of questionnaire. To obtain deeper meaning of their experiences, 15 students were selected to join focus group discussion (FGD). Result, discussion, and limitation will be discussed.
EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF HELPING BEHAVIOURS ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING: MURUT TAHOL COMMUNITY PENSIANGAN, SABAH

Getrude Cosmas¹, Abd Hakim Mohad @ Mohammad Ramli², & Anh Ngoc Lan Le³

¹,² Universiti Malaysia Sabah  
³La Trobe University

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine the effects of thirteen different helping behaviours on the psychological well-being among Muruts. A total of 151 participants took part in the study with a mean age of 20.32 (SD=5.28). This study showed that only two types of helping behaviour contributed significantly and positively to participants’ psychological well-being, i.e. returned a change to a cashier after getting much change; and lent quite a bit of money to another person. Meanwhile, one type of helping behavior, ‘let someone you didn’t know well borrow an item of some value like dishes or tools showed negative effects on psychological well-being. Returning change contributes 35% of the variance in psychological well-being and lending a person a small amount of money contributes 9%. The other type of helping behaviour showed negative effects on psychological well-being; lending items to someone reduces 17% on the variance of psychological well-being. The findings may enhance our understanding of the positive and negative effects of helping behavior towards people’s psychological well-being.

Keyword: helping behavior, Muruts, psychological well-being
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GRATEFULNESS AND HAPPINESS AMONG THE MALAY RIAU COMMUNITY IN DESA BALAI PUNGUT

Teguh Pranata¹, Yasser Khadafi², Zuraidah Mohd Amin³, & Nur Syahirah Mohd Azmi⁴

¹,² State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau
³ University of Malaya
⁴ INTI International University

ABSTRACT

Happiness is a concept that revolves around positive emotions that are felt by an individual as well as the positive activities that are performed by the individual. Happiness in life is marked by the more positive aspects felt by individuals in comparison to the negative aspects. The factor that was evaluated to influence happiness is Gratefulness. When gratefulness is present in a person, it will result in the fulfilment of life satisfaction and happiness. This research is aimed to find out the relationship between gratefulness and happiness among the Malay Riau community in Desa Balai Pungut. 140 samples were collected for this research. The research data was obtained by using gratefulness scale which has been analyzed by using Rasch model with a reliability coefficient (α) of size 0.74 and happiness reliability coefficient (α)the size of 0.81. The Product Moment correlation outcome showed a correlation the size of 0.796 at a significance level of p = 0.000, (p ≤ 0.01). Thus, the hypothesis proposed for this research is accepted, that there is a relationship between gratefulness and happiness among the Malay community that live in Desa Balai Pungut. Therefore, the more grateful the Malay community in Desa Balai Pungut are, the happier they are with effective contribution of gratefulness to happiness the size of 63.40%.

Keywords: Gratefulness, Happiness, Malay Community
INVESTIGATING MOTIVATION, HAPPINESS AND LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG LECTURERS IN THE INSTITUTES OF TEACHER EDUCATION

Juliana Osong & Lourdes Nagarajan

IPGK Gaya, Sabah

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate the perception of lecturers in Sabah Zone Institutes of Teacher Education towards motivation, happiness and life satisfaction according to certain variables. This study used the survey based quantitative approach with simple random sampling. The MHLSS instrument is divided into four parts with 32 adapted items based on the culture and characteristics of respondents in Malaysia. The instrument was administered to a research sample of n=132 respondents, who are considered appropriate with the level of confidence =95%, margin of error = 5% from the Sabah Zone Institutes of Teacher Education lecturers’ population. The data for this study is collected using MHLSS instruments which are adapted from Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS), Teacher Motivation & Job Satisfaction Survey dan Seven Habit of Happy People instruments. The responses from the questionnaire are processed using the SPSS Statistics version 20.0. The findings of the study indicate that the minimum response towards happiness, motivation dan life satisfaction is at high satisfactory level though there are some extreme data between the young and the aged. Data analysed indicates that 76% of lecturers are happy, motivated and satisfied with their jobs.

Keywords: Life Satisfaction, Motivation, Happiness Habit, Lecturer
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THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL SENSITIVITY AND PUBLIC SERVICE COMPETENCE AND ITS IMPACT ON THE HEAD OF SUB-DISTRICT PERFORMANCE IN WEST JAVA PROVINCE, INDONESIA

Rita Kardinasari, Zulriska Inskandar, Yus Nugraha, & Ratna Jatnika
Universitas Padjadjaran

ABSTRACT

The sub-district head or Camat in Indonesia is the foremost aspect of government service. They organize public services and organize all government programs in the region. Therefore, Camat performance will affect the performance of the local government. Using the Role Base Performance approach (Welbourne et al., 1998), which involve task performance and discretionary performance and apparently, Organizational performance is the highest performance expected by stakeholder. Camat is required to be responsive and anticipative as part of the State's protection and fulfillment for demands and needs of citizens. Competence is a factor that determines the performance and develops due to its use on intensity. Competence develops due to new and different practices and their use in problem solving (Dreyfus, 1986). Camat required to be competent in the public service competence standard which has developed by the Central government, as public accountability in carrying out the task. The results of preliminary research on 40 Camat in West Java showed that task performance and career performance to be a low performance aspect and competence in racial and religious conflict management and developing community programs as the lowest competence. These results indicated a lack of sensitivity to the situation and conditions of society. Societal situation as a stimulus will produce responses of competent behavior, so diversity of community situation into a medium of increased competence. Social sensitivity of Camat built through self-awareness, that is understanding the role of apparatus, values, norms, knowledge about the community in the region and other oriented constructed by empathy, perspective taking, social perceptiveness, are the understanding of the situation, welfare, problems, and the needs of the people in its territory. The research method will use multiple regression analysis to test the hypothesis named 'There is influence of social sensitivity and public service competence on performance of Camat'.

Keywords: Camat, Social Sensitivity, Public Service Competence
ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AS A MEDIATOR BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT AND ADAPTIVE PERFORMANCE AMONG DOCTORS

Maharsi Anindyajati, Diana Harding, Rismiyati E. Koesma, & Yus Nugraha
Padjadjaran University

ABSTRACT

The implementation of Health Insurance – National Social Security System in Indonesia brings many implications in healthcare organization. This condition not only requires hospital management to change, but also the doctors as the spearhead of service. On these situations, adaptive performance is crucial for doctors to succeed in light of new or altered task demands. The doctors’ willingness to display adaptive performance is thought to be influenced by their psychological empowerment as well as their organizational commitment. This research aimed to determine the effect of psychological empowerment and organizational commitment on doctors’ adaptive performance. This research also explored the mediating effect of organizational commitment between psychological empowerment and adaptive performance. The study was conducted on 89 doctors who are permanent employees at 5 not-for-profit hospitals in Jakarta and Yogyakarta. The result showed that only normative organizational commitment mediates the relationship between psychological empowerment and adaptive performance among doctors.
WORK LIFE BALANCE IN ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE CHANGE AMONG EMPLOYEE ON HEALTH SECTOR COMPANY

Gianti Gunawan, Yus Nugraha, Marina Sulastiana, & Diana Harding

Padjadjaran University

ABSTRACT

Many changes in the workplace and in employee’s lives have taken place over the past couple decades and have led to an increase in the attention paid to the work life balance. It is generally agreed that work-life balance is important for an individual’s psychological well-being, high self-esteem, satisfaction, and overall sense of harmony in life can be regarded as indicators of a successful balance between work and family roles. Organizational culture is antecedent factor for work life balance. Without a complementary organizational culture, work life balance policies would not work because the executives and in turn managers would not believe in its provision and would not see the merits of work life balance policies.

Work life balance data were collected from a sample of 108 employee in operational level and 30 employee in structural level at state owned company in the health sector in Bandung-Indonesia using questionnaire from Fisher (2009) and classified by type from Rantanen (2013). Results indicated that is a significant different for type of work life balance in operational level and structural level employee. For operational level, there are are 34.3% beneficial, 19.4% passive, 27.8% harmful and 18.5% active. Interesting finding in structural level employee, there are majority in harmful type 3.3%, beneficial type 26.7%, passive type 6.7%, and active type 63.3%. For future research is equal sample between operational and structural sample to see how work life balance is affected by level. Future research should provide a greater understanding regarding how work life balance related to others dependent variable, such as subjective well being.

Keywords: Organizational Culture, Work Life Balance, Bandung
THE INFLUENCE OF JOB INSECURITY TOWARDS WORK MOTIVATION IN ORDER TO ENHANCE THEIR PERFORMANCES ON ENTERTAINMENT’S EMPLOYEES, BANDUNG, INDONESIA

Nisya Nurul Fatin, Yus Nugraha, & Nurul Yanuarti
Universitas Padjadjaran

ABSTRACT

PT. X is the biggest indoor theme park in Indonesia, engaged in family entertainment industry. As a profit company, should adapt to make changes to its interchangeable condition, both in internal and external, to stand as a competitive company. A company policy alteration existed as external condition which is a part of a decreasing employees and organization performances, then made an adjustment that impacted on downsizing, increased workload, and changed in reward system. The employees feel uncertain and insecure apparently, then much impacted on the decreasing of work motivation. This research applied descriptive qualitative method and data collected with distributing questioners, interviews, and observation to 43 sales employees in managing department, of business division with total sampling technique. Hypothesis testing with regression liner technique and Structure Equation Model – Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) as a support was used to elucidate the process of work motivation. The result showed that job insecurity has a significant effect towards work motivation. Job insecurity was able to explain the motivation which is 35.1%. It’s also significantly influencing work motivation. Meanwhile, the result showed a negative correlation between job insecurity to work motivation as big as -.247. Its component with the most effect to the condition from job insecurities is a threat component to the overall work. Whilst the element of motivation which affecting the most with the condition of work motivation is quality of work life element. To improve the work performance, it is essential to have a follow-up of intervention. Which designed by conducting training about goal setting and group counseling.

Keywords: Job Insecurity, Work Motivation, Sales Employees
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SELF DISCLOSURE, FAMILY RESILIENCE, AND MARITAL SATISFACTION AMONG MOSLEMS WHO MARRIED THROUGH TA’ARUF PROCESS

Melok Roro Kinanthi & Fitri Sakinah
YARSI University

ABSTRACT

A devout Moslem usually do not engage in dating process before marriage. Instead of dating, the individuals and his/her spouse candidate go through ta’aruf process to know each other. Since ta’aruf process involved limited interaction between the two of them, thus, ta’aruf couple enter marriage life with less familiarity level and less knowledge about each other. It is raised challenging situation that potentially affect marital satisfaction. The aim of this study was to examine marital satisfaction in individuals who married through ta’aruf process, particularly to identify factors contribute in it. We hypothesized self disclosure and family resilience play a role to marital satisfaction level among individuals who married through ta’aruf process. This study applied quantitative approached and involved 80 participants. Data were collected by several instruments, that is Billeter’s Self Disclosure Scale, Walsh’s Family Resilience Questionnaire, and ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale from Fowers and Olson. Regression analysis revealed that self disclosure’s and family resilience’s contribution to marital satisfaction were 30%. The discussion regarding the result is provided.

Keywords: Self Disclosure, Family Resilience, Marital Satisfaction, Taaruf Process
THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN HAZE CRISIS: PUBLIC VALUES AS A PATHWAY TOWARDS CONSTRUCTIVE CROSS-BORDER SENTIMENTS

Laura De Pretto
Leeds Trinity University

ABSTRACT

The recurring transboundary Southeast Asian ‘haze’ is a prominent example of an international environmental crisis. Its negative social impacts encompass tourism, transport, agriculture, human health and life satisfaction, largely within Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. These countries are linked by culture and history, but cross-border relations have been damaged by ongoing political disagreements over haze. With a political solution to the crisis remaining elusive our project aims to uncover values held by people in the three countries which can be used to promote mutual understanding and cooperation related to haze. Our methodology combines insights from social psychology and international relations, and consists of two complementary studies, each covering all three of the haze-affected countries. Study 1 is quantitative, and employs a cross-sectional survey to examine haze-related knowledge, attitudes and behaviors and their links to wellbeing, environmental values and perceptions of neighboring countries. Study 2 is qualitative, and through focus groups will explore novel, haze-related values that can be contextualized within current patterns of cross-border sentiments and engagement. We anticipate our results will reveal public values as a pathway towards more constructive cross-border sentiments and engagement, and will have a wider significance given the current growth of cross-border environmental problems and values-driven politics.
TENDENCY OF DELINQUENCY IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT IN RISK AREA

Erni Agustina Setiowati, Titin Suprihatin, & Ali Bowo Tjahjono
Universitas Islam Sultan Agung

ABSTRACT

This study aims to obtain a description of delinquency trends in children and adolescents in risk areas. This is driven by the presence of cases of violence in risk areas conducted by students at both the elementary and secondary levels in the form of fighting, destroying other people’s goods, lying to parents or teachers, stealing, ignorant to friends and teachers. The samples involved were 464 students ages 9 to 16, from 7 schools in fifth grader to eighth grader, living in pollution-exposed areas and densely populated areas, experiencing flooding during wet season and monthly coastal flooding. The measuring tool used is the delinquency trend scale, consisting of 34 items and has a good internal consistency, α = 0.938 and corrected total-item correlation = 0.366 up to 0.672. The results showed that 6.47 % of children and adolescents had behavior problems that could develop toward delinquency behavior. This indicates that there are need for attention from local authorities, teachers, and even parents so that this problem does not develop more seriously.

Keywords: Tendency of Delinquency, Children, Adolescents, Risk Area
KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE ON SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH (SRH) AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SABAH

Rhanye Mac Guad

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

Over the last 10 years, young people sexual and reproductive health had raised a lot of concern on national agendas driven by high prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and negative effects of teenage pregnancy among young adult in Malaysia. The quantitative component of this study was a cross-sectional survey conducted among 1396 students in 17 secondary schools in Sabah using a standardised EM-ASRH questionnaire was used to collect the data. The proportion of respondents who were aware of HIV/AIDS and abortion service are about the same between the two sexes (61.4% vs 61.7% and 23.4% vs 23.4% respectively), a higher proportion of males than females with respect to their awareness on wet dreams (90.2% vs 31.6%), condom (69.8% vs 48.4%), HIV/AIDS (46.0% vs 41.9%) and emergency contraceptive pill (16.9% vs 9.7%). More than 90 per cent of the respondents from Sabah schools agreed that a woman would lose her self-esteem and worth if she had pre-marital sexual intercourse. Expectedly the proportion of respondents' awareness on condom increases from about 42% among the 13-15 year olds to 66% among the 16-17 year olds and 73% among the 18-19 year olds. About 16% of the school respondents reported to have read pornographic materials while 29 school respondents (2.1%) admitted they have had sexual intercourse. A third of the respondents reported of having only one partner (72.4%), seven respondents (24.2%) admitted to having 2 to 4 sex partners with one respondent who has had at least five sexual partners. There is a lack of awareness of all aspects of SRH among the school respondents in Sabah. A strategies to increase knowledge, attitude and practice on SRH is needed to reduce risk factors that could predispose secondary school students to unhealthy and unsafe sexual phenomenon.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Practice on Sexual and Reproductive Health
CONCEPTUALIZING THE CRITERIA OF ADULTHOOD: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

Walton Wider, Low Sew Kim, Tan Ting Ying, Sanggari Krishnan, Teng Huey Yi, Edward Lim Heng Yuen, & Yap Jyh Shen
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman

ABSTRACT
Traditionally, role transitions such as marriage, completing education, and parenting were considered clear markers of adulthood, but young people today no longer perceive role transitions as necessary criteria. As many young people are now experiencing this developmental stage, research exploring emerging adults’ perceptions of adulthood and the criteria they believe are necessary for adulthood has become important. Therefore, this preliminary study was conducted (a) to identify perceived adult status, (b) to identify the defining criteria for adulthood, and (c) to identify the importance of criterion of adulthood among emerging adulthood. The participants included 56 undergraduate students (31 males) in Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), Kampar Campus, Perak between the age of 18 and 29. Descriptive analysis was performed via Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 2. Findings revealed that a) a small group of self-perceived adults existed (42.9 per cent), b) Interdependence, Independence, Norm Compliance, and Family Capacities were ranked as the defining criteria for adulthood, and c) Accept responsibility for the consequences of your actions, Learn always to have good control of your emotions, and Avoid illegal drugs were ranked as the most important criterion of adulthood in this sample.

Keywords: Emerging Adulthood, Adult Development, Undergraduate Students
EFFECTS OF PROACTIVE COPING TOWARDS LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG EMERGING ADULTS IN MALAYSIA

Chang Vincent, Kenny Chin Wei Yi, Henry Ha Heng Wang, & Walton Wider

Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman

ABSTRACT

Research on how emerging adults can be psychologically healthy and increase their life satisfaction is considered lacking (Dwivedi & Rastogi, 2017). Additionally, there are some adaptive resources such as proactive coping skills that can help emerging adults to feel greater satisfaction with life (Masten et al., 2004). Therefore, this study aims to investigate the effect of proactive coping towards life satisfaction among emerging adults. A total of 140 undergraduates in one of the private universities in Peninsular, Malaysia were employed as the respondent through convenient sampling. The Proactive Coping Inventory (PCI) and Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) were used as the research questionnaires. The data was analysed by using Structural Equation Modeling-Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS). The findings showed that proactive coping is a significant predictor of life satisfaction among emerging adults. This study helps to extend the literature in the field of life satisfaction by uncovering the effect of proactive coping on life satisfaction among emerging adults in Malaysia context. The findings of this study are able to redound to the benefits of emerging adults in the society on how to increase their satisfaction with life.

Keywords: Emerging Adulthood, Life Satisfaction, Proactive Coping, Malaysia
### Theme 4: Effective organizations, job satisfaction and job performance

**Time:** 9.00-10.30am  
**Room:** Seminar 1  
**Session Chairperson:** Nisya Nurul

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GIVE AND TAKE THE MILLENNIALS: THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT DIMENSION ON LEADER MEMBER EXCHANGE AND INNOVATIVE WORK BEHAVIOR

Dian Damayanti
Universitas of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Today millennial workers is the second largest workforce in Indonesia. Millennials are those who were born in 1981 to 2000. Millennials are natural innovators and they earn high scores in passion and creativity. However, they still need assistance in pursuing innovation, namely their superordinate. Past studies have established the importance of leader-member exchange (LMX) in fostering employee’s innovative work behavior (IWB). This study extends previous research by examining the mediating role of psychological empowerment in the relationship. This study also broadens the conceptual understanding by exploring the mechanism of four dimensions of psychological empowerment namely meaning, competence, impact, and self-determinant as mediator on the relationship between LMX and IWB. Data were collected by offline and online methods from 447 millennials workers in Jakarta. We tested the proposed hypothesis with PROCESS macro by Hayes. The results showed partial mediation for the impact and competence dimension on the relationship between LMX and IWB. However, self-determinant and meaning has no mediating effects on the relationship between LMX and IWB. This findings provided useful guidance for organization to manage and empower millennial workers to demonstrate IWB since they will dominate the workforce for the next forty years.
THE EFFECT OF BIG FIVE PERSONALITY, WORK MOTIVATION, COMPETITIVENESS, ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT TOWARDS JOB SATISFACTION

Azizi Hj Yahaya¹, Gooh Mo Lee², Koay Tin Yin¹ Hanun Ahmad Halimah Maalip³ Ismail Maakip¹, Peter Voo¹, Pg. Razmahayati Pg. Hj. Mahmud¹ Zeliha Hj. Mohamad Ali¹, & Norzana Binti Mohamed Noor⁴

¹Universiti Malaysia Sabah  
²Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia  
³Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to identify the impact of Big Five Personality, Work Motivation, Competitiveness, Organizational Commitment towards Job Satisfaction of workers in a factory in Johor Bahru District. This study focuses on four aspects of the Big Five Personality, work motivation, competitiveness and organizational commitment as a cause of job satisfaction of workers. Besides the organizational commitment also were involved in this study. The study involved 136 respondents consisting of low level and high level of education at a factory in the area Johor Bahru, Johor. Questionnaires were used for data collection. Total frequency, mean, standard deviation, Pearson correlation and regression are used for the purpose of the study. Data were analyzed using SPSS Statistical Package For 16 of the Social Science. The study found that most industrial workers in the area Johor Bahru satisfied with their work. The results showed a significant correlation between the neuroticism (r=0.50), and extrinsic motivation (r=0.59) towards the organizational commitment workers. While there is a significant correlation between the openness (r=0.48), organizational commitment (r=0.56), agreeableness (r=0.61), competitiveness (r=0.64), conscientiousness (r=0.67), and neuroticism (r=674) towards job satisfaction among industrial workers. There is also a significant between job satisfaction (p value=0.39) and work motivation (p value=0.087) with level of education among the workers. Several suggestions were proposed to managers, supervisors, quality controller and human resources department to help in promoting job satisfaction for the industrial workers at their workplaces.

Keywords: Big Five Personality, Work Motivation, Competitiveness, Organizational Commitment, Job Satisfaction, Factory Workers
IMPACT OF WORKPLACE OSTRACISM ON ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR. PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL AS MODERATOR

Raihanah, Alice Salendu, & Eka Gatari
Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT

When a person feels ostracized, does he/she still want to do citizenship behaviour for colleagues or company? Based on the previous studies, there are several perspectives in observing the relationship between ostracism and citizenship behaviour. A person who feels ostracized will be reluctant to engage in citizenship behaviour. Otherwise, when he/she feels ostracized, he/she will increasingly trying to engage in citizenship behaviour itself, with the expectation that he/she will not be ostracized again in the future. This study aims to see the function of psychological capital as a positive psychological condition of an individual, in moderating the relationship between workplace ostracism and organizational citizenship behaviour itself, which has never been done so far, especially in countries with eastern cultures that are still known with a good hospitality such as Indonesia. Participants in this study are permanent employees who have worked at least 1 year in a company (N=200). This study will use some questionnaires, such as; Workplace Ostracism Questionnaire (Ferris et al, 2008), Organizational Citizenship Behavior Scale (Lee & Allen, 2002), Psychological Capital Questionnaire (Avey, Avolio & Luthans, 2011) and convenience sampling method to collect the datas. To perform the model test analysis, this study will use Hayes technique. The results of this study are expected to add references related to workplace ostracism in Indonesia and the role of psychological capital in reducing the negative impact of ostracism itself.

Keywords: Workplace Ostracism, Organization Citizenship Behavior, Psychological Capital
THE INFLUENCE OF JOB INSECURITY TOWARDS WORK MOTIVATION IN ORDER TO ENHANCE THEIR PERFORMANCES ON ENTERTAINMENT’S EMPLOYEES, BANDUNG, INDONESIA

Nisya Nurul Fatin, Yus Nugraha, & Nurul Yanuarti
Universitas Padjadjaran

ABSTRACT

PT. X is the biggest indoor theme park in Indonesia, engaged in family entertainment industry. As a profit company, should adapt to make changes to its interchangeable condition, both in internal and external, to stand as a competitive company. A company policy alteration existed as external condition which is a part of a decreasing employees and organization performances, then made an adjustment that impacted on downsizing, increased workload, and changed in reward system. The employees feel uncertain and insecure apparently, then much impacted on the decreasing of work motivation. This research applied descriptive qualitative method and data collected with distributing questioners, interviews, and observation to 43 sales employees in managing department, of business division with total sampling technique. Hypothesis testing with regression linear technique and Structure Equation Model – Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) as a support was used to elucidate the process of work motivation. The result showed that job insecurity has a significant effect towards work motivation. Job insecurity was able to explain the motivation which is 35.1%. It’s also significantly influencing work motivation. Meanwhile, the result showed a negative correlation between job insecurity to work motivation as big as -.247. Its component with the most effect to the condition from job insecurities is a threat component to the overall work. Whilst the element of motivation which affecting the most with the condition of work motivation is quality of work life element. To improve the work performance, it is essential to have a follow-up of intervention. Which designed by conducting training about goal setting and group counseling.

Keywords: Job Insecurity, Work Motivation, Sales Employees
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INDIVIDUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANTECEDENTS OF RESEARCH BURNOUT AMONG INDONESIAN ACADEMICS

Dian R. Sawitri, Harlina Nurtjahjanti, & Anggun R. Prasetyo
Diponegoro University

ABSTRACT

Research burnout is an emotional state associated with long-term stresses in the academic research and publication processes. Nowadays, higher education academics, not to mention Indonesian academics are expected to involve in more research activities in order to be more research productive. The present academic expectations put a lot of pressure on higher education academics to publish and also to generate grant money. Those who cannot meet the expectations may feel a sense of research burnout. Therefore, studying burnout has become increasingly important. However, individual and environmental antecedents of research burnout have not been well studied empirically. We surveyed 290 Indonesian academics (49.8% female, mean age = 42.30 years) from several higher degree institutions in Indonesia. We used scales of research importance, perceived research environment, and research burnout. Hierarchical regression analyses demonstrated that research importance moderated the relationship between perceived research environment and research burnout. For those who have low research importance, perceived research environment was positively correlated with research burnout, but for those who have high research importance, perceived research environment was negatively correlated with research burnout. In line with the person-environment fit theory, understanding the congruence between individual and environmental factors is important in predicting well-being related outcomes. Recommendations for academics and higher education institutions are discussed.

Keywords: Research Burnout, Academics, Research Importance, Perceived Research Environment
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG WOMEN WITH INFERTILITY PROBLEM

Achmad Zulfa Juniarto, Indraswari, Dian Ratna Sawitri, Widodo Sarjana, & Eka Chandra Herlina

Indonesia, Fakulty of Medicine, Diponegoro University

ABSTRACT

Background:
Infertility is a rising problem in (more specific). It is a reproductive system disorder defined by failure to achieve clinical pregnancy after 12 months or more of regular unprotected sexual intercourse. The prevalence of infertility in the world is 16%, while the prevalence of infertility in married couples of reproductive ages in Indonesia is 12-15%. Interestingly, more than half of the infertile women suffer from depression (57%) and anxiety disorders (62%). Emotional problems related to infertility could affect their daily life which concomitantly lead to decreases quality of life.

Objective:
To analyze the relationships between depression, anxiety, and quality of life among women with infertility problem.

Method:
This study involved of 213 women from one fertility clinic and three hospitals in Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia. The questionnaire package consisted of the indonesian version of FertiQol (to assess the quality of life of an individual with infertility) and HADS (to determine the degree of anxiety and depression).

Result:
The mean age of respondent is 31.8 years (range 21-47 years) and the average duration of infertility is 4.9 years (range 1-17 years). Significant negative correlation was found between total score of HADS and total score of FertiQoL (p = 0.001, cc = -.428). FertiQol correlate stronger with HADS-Anxiety (p = 0.001, cc = -.434), rather than with HADS-Depression (p=0.001,cc=-.326). There were significant correlations (ranging from X to X ...) between HADS score and the individual core domains of FertiQol (emotional, mind / body, relational, social, environment, tolerability). Conclusion:
Women with infertility problem perceived high depression and/or anxiety level; and reported to have low quality of life

Keywords: Depression, Anxiety, Quality of Life, Infertile Women
INTERAKSI KEPIMPINAN PERKONGSIAN MENTOR TERHADAP TEKANAN KERJA GURU

Dadymus Upin Lonsiong & Dg Norizah Binti Ag Kiflee@Dzulkifli
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Kepimpinan Perkongsian, Tekanan Kerja, Mentor
THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF COPING ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL ATTACHMENT AND STRESS AMONG IRANIAN ADOLESCENTS IN MALAYSIA

Mohtaram Rabbani¹ & Mariani Mansor²

¹UCSI University Kuala Lumpur
²Universiti Putra Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Stress has become an increasing among adolescents. But, there has been little research in developing countries and there exist only few studies among the Iranian adolescents in Malaysia. This study investigated the mediation role of coping on the relationship between Parental Attachment and Stress among 150 Iranian adolescents who are living in Malaysia. The participants were randomly selected to complete a battery of psychometrically validated instruments including the inventory of parental attachment, the adolescent stress questionnaire and brief cope inventory. The Sobel Mediation Test was used to examine the mediation outcome of coping on the relationship between parental attachment and stress with insignificant results (z = 0.57, p < 0.05). The results of this investigation indicated that problem-focused coping cannot mediate the relationship between parental attachment and stress, but emotion-focused coping can mediate the relationship between parental attachment and stress. Further to the general inverse relationship between parental attachment and stress, the use of emotion-focused coping serves to strengthen the effect of parental attachment with stress. In particular, with increase in stress, adolescents using emotion-focused coping tend to have less stress. This suggests that emotion-focused coping is effective to decrease stress among adolescents. This study confirms the belief that using emotion-focused coping could have a correlation with lower stress among Iranian adolescents and can mediate the relationship between parental attachment and stress.

Keywords: Coping, Parental Attachment, Stress
Swearing had always been viewed as a bad manner and was linked to low education and low social class (Schippers, 2013). However, swearing somehow related to some positive qualities which explained why many still swear (Wang, 2013). For instance, a few studies showed that swearing can relieve social distress or even enhance pain tolerance (Philip & Lombardo, 2015; Stephens, Atkins, & Kingston, 2009). The main aim of current study was to determine whether swearing can reduce feelings of frustration. Besides, the study also investigated on whether emotion verbalization could reduce frustration as well as to compare swearing with emotion verbalization in reducing frustration. A between-subject experiment was conducted involving 60 tertiary students. Participants were randomly assigned into three conditions, which were swearing, non-swearing, and silent groups. The experiment involved participants to complete the frustration task, followed by answering the Frustration subscale of Perceived Stress Questionnaire (PSQ) to measure the differences in frustration level between the three conditions with 120 being the highest score and 12 being the lowest score (Montero-Marín, Demarzo, Pereira, Olea, & García-Campayo, 2014). Using one-way ANOVA, result findings showed no significant differences between all three conditions, indicating that swearing might not be an effective method in reducing frustration. Possible reasons that led to this result were inability of participants to follow the instructions completely, frustration feelings might have been replaced by positive feelings, impression management, observer effect, difference in frustration threshold, and under-stimulating game. Nevertheless, the outcome of study suggested that future research can refine the frustration task, avoid observer effect, or use naturalistic observation.

Keywords: Swearing, Emotion Verbalization, Frustration, Emotion
### Theme 2: Self, Family And Community In Promoting Healthy Human Development

**Time:** 9.00-10.30am  
**Room:** Seminar 3  
**Session Chairperson:** Murnizam Hj. Halik

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<td>Emerging Adulthood: A Preliminary Study</td>
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UNDERSTANDING HOMELESS YOUTH IN INDONESIA

Nuke Martiarini

Indonesia Universitas Negeri Semarang

ABSTRACT

Youth homelessness is of increasing concern in Indonesia. Young people who are homeless are no longer studying, which affects their ability to obtain work in the future. When they become homeless, various negative and criminal behaviors accompany them on the streets. Thus, it is important to explore why they dropout from school and then decide to live in the streets and make money on the streets, by for example, selling newspapers, toys, foods, singing, being a sex worker or engaging in criminal activity. Therefore, this study aims to explore the experiences, emotions and behaviours of young homeless people who have dropped out of school, from the perspectives of service providers. The in-depth interview of six informants who were being homelessness in very young age and lived in the street were held. Phenomenological methods were applied. This research showed that some problems, such as family problem, peer problems, academic problems and emotional difficulties are became the major problems. External problems (family, peers, academic) are coming first, then it became serious problems internally because they could not adjust well. Furthermore, three circumstances are important to be noticed, they are peers, family, and neighborhood. The biggest influence was coming from family that gave adolescence significant support, then followed by peers, and neighborhood.

Keywords: Homeless Youth, Indonesia
KOREAN PERCEPTION OF SELF-CONCEPT AS A FUNCTION OF PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP: INDIGENOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

Park, Eun Sil, Park, Young-Shin,
Inha University

ABSTRACT

This research looks to closely examine Korean self-concept, in order to investigate Korean indigenous parent-child relationships. This study is an extensive review of Park and Kim (2004) investigation of Korean adolescents and adults perception of self-concept prior to and after the Korea financial crises of 2007 (a.k.a., IMF), as it related to Korean indigenous parent-child relationships. First, in examining the Park and Kim study data, it was found that Koreans perceived different aspects of their self-concept, when together with their parents. When with their father, Koreans would behavior radically different depending on the circumstances, at time seeking to actively avoid their father, and at time, acting as if a playful child. Koreans also felt a sense of indebtedness when with their father. On the other hand, when with their mothers, Koreans felt comfortable, yet also felt bored and annoyed. Generational differences were also found between the adolescents and adults. Adolescents would act child-like, while the adults would be filled with a sense of indebtedness and filial piety. Second, when these Korean adults were with their children, they felt a sense of strong responsibility, and were considerate towards their children, and felt a sense of pride about, and attachment to, their children.

Keywords: Self-Concept, Parent-child relationship, Indigenous Psychology, Uncomfortable, Comfortable, Child-like, Indebtedness, Pride, Responsibility
CROSS CULTURE: FLOURISHING/WELL-BEING OF GENERATION Y IN TURKEY AND INDONESIA

Nurlaila Effendy¹ & Sefa Bulut²

¹Widya Mandala Catholic University
²Ibn Haldun University

ABSTRACT

Generation Y / Echo Boomers / Millennials is a techno-generation who was born from 1982 to 1994. They will be the key point in the future. Citizen well-being of Generation Y are crucial to governance as indicator of success. Quality human resources is needed to compete in competitive globalization. Flourishing is a life experience that goes well, a combination of good feeling and function effectively as a human so that will develop themselves to excel and comfortable with life. Flourishing is the goal of Positive Psychology. Developing countries like Turkey and Indonesia need to develop flourishing in their young generation to compete for globalization. Jakarta and Istanbul are metropolitan cities. Both countries have similarities in religion, dominant Muslims this research adopted well-being measurement by means of PERMA Model with 5 pillars. Aims: The main objectives of the research were (1) to measure the degree of generation of Y flourishing in Turkey and Indonesia (2) to map the 5 pillars of the generation Y flourishing in Turkey and Indonesia. Methods: PERMA-Profiler (15 item) with 5 pillars: Positive Emotion, Engagement, Relationship, Meaning, Accomplishment, also added 8 items from Negative Emotion, Health, Loneliness, Happiness. This study also used demographic variables (gender, education, marital status, occupational, income). Participants in this study were Gen Y who was domiciles in Jakarta (N = 339) and in Istanbul (N = 290). Result: The results of the factor analysis confirmed that PERMA was a factor. Gen Y in Jakarta with mean of overall well-being = 5.77 with Cronbach's α was 0.857 (Positive Emotion = 7.10; Engagement = 6.92; Relationship = 7.53; Meaning = 7.47; Accomplishment = 7.06; Negative Emotion = 5.88); Health = 7.11; Loneliness = 4.83; and happiness = 8.03), and the data show 28% experience flourishing. Gen Y in Istanbul with mean of overall well-being = 7.01 with Cronbach's α was 0.845 (Positive Emotion = 7.54; Engagement = 7.32; Relationship = 7.50; Meaning = 5.77; Accomplishment = 7.40; Negative Emotion = 7.20); Health = 5.93; Loneliness = 2.51; and happiness = 2.50) and the data show 10% experience flourishing. The overall well-being there is no significant difference. There is a significant difference (p <0.05) between Gen Y in Istanbul and Jakarta, ie Meaning, Negative Emotion, Health, Loneliness, and Happiness. In the Gen Y demographic data onto Jakarta there is no difference in gender, education, occupational, marital status (there is no difference between singles and married but in widower / divorce has a lower mean value), and income level (however, the highest mean on income between 15 -25 million). In Gen Y demographic data onto Istanbul there is no difference in gender, education, occupational (but housewife has the highest mean than working subjects), marital status and income / income level. Conclusion: Overall well-being there is no difference between Gen Y in Jakarta and Istanbul, but Meaning on Gen Y in Turkey is lower, this needs to be deepened in terms of culture in Turkey as both countries shares the same dominant religious values. There are interesting to find in Turkey, low loneliness, but the happiness is also low, whether it is related to the meaning that is also not high need more elaborated on qualitative research. The flourishing results of both countries are still low, positive psychology-based programs need to be developed in both countries.

Keywords: Flourishing, Generation Y, Cross Culture, Indonesia, Turkey
Marital satisfaction is one of the important factor for sustaining security, stability, health and successful marriage. It is vital to be studied as 1 divorce case happened in every 10 minutes in Malaysia. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between spiritual intelligence, emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction. This study explored these relationships among a sample of 384 married adults in Klang Valley, Malaysia. Respondents completed a set of questionnaires, which included Spiritual Intelligence Self-Report Inventory (SISRI-24), Schutte Self-Report Emotional Intelligence Test (SSEIT) and ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale (EMS). The findings indicated that there was a significant relationship between both intelligence and marital satisfaction.
EMERGING ADULTHOOD EXPERIENCES AMONG THE SABAHAN: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

Murnizam Halik¹, Walton Wider², Muhammad Idris Bullare³, Mazni Mustapha⁴, & Adeymend Reny Japil⁵

¹,³,⁴,⁵ Universiti Malaysia Sabah
² University Tunku Abdul Rahman

ABSTRACT

The objective of the current study is to explore the emerging adulthood experiences among young people in Sabah. As no similar investigation has been conducted, semi-structured interview using open-ended questions has been utilized in the current study. A total of five emerging adults ages between 22 and 28 year old has been recruited in this investigation. The data in this study has been analyzed using qualitative content analysis. Five themes were constructed concerning the criteria of adulthood: 1) individualism, 2) self-control maturity, 3) role transitions, 4) family capacities and 5) social maturity. This information is useful as a basis to guide local researchers for further study in emerging adulthood research. Besides, the development of the research is beneficial for policy modifications.

Keywords: Emerging Adulthood, Markers of Adulthood, Transition to Adulthood, Conceptions of Adulthood, Preliminary Study
### Theme 3: Education, life-long learning and health promotion

**Time:** 9.00-10.30am  
**Room:** Seminar 4  
**Session Chairperson:** Lee Shih Hui

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<td>A Systematic Review of Parental Attitude and Preferences towards Implementation of Sexuality Education</td>
<td>Lee Shih Hui</td>
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MENTAL MODELS AND LEARNING 4.0

Denis Lajium

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

Mental models play essential roles in learning. In other words, learning can be viewed as a process mental modelling, i.e., the development of a person’s mental models. Mental models are “dynamic representations” or simulations of the real world, system, event or process and describes complex concepts including scientific principles and concepts. The understanding of the mental models in learning is important. Various studies suggest that mental models enable students to understand, learn, explain or predict their surrounding world and its phenomena. The construction of mental models or modelling can be considered as a part of learning. Although the intensive studies of mental models, especially in education which predominantly on the structure of student mental models of a phenomenon such as atoms, electricity and light is essential, imperative to promote students learning, other areas of mental models research are considered limited. Therefore, this paper explores and discusses the roles and implications of mental models for the current educational demand to face the fourth industrial revolution.
KESEPADUAN KUALITI, KOMPETENSI, DAN KECERDASAN EMOSI TERHADAP PRESTASI GURU DI NEGERI SABAH

Ahmad Humaizi Bin Saleh & Mohd Khairuddin @ Jerry Bin Abdullah

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Kualiti, Kompetensi, Kecerdasan Emosi, Prestasi Guru
KEBERKESANAN AMALAN PENYELIAAN DAN PROGRAM PEMBANGUNAN GURU
TERHADAP PROFESIONALISME GURU NOVIS SEKOLAH MENENGAH PEDALAMAN
SABAH

Nurmahani Rahman & Roslee Talip
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini dijalankan untuk melihat keberkesanan amalan penyeliaan dan program pembangunan guru terhadap perkembangan profesionalisme guru novis di sekolah menengah kawasan pedalaman bahagian pantai barat (selatan) negeri Sabah. Kajian kuantitatif ini akan melibatkan seramai 450 orang responden yang terdiri daripada guru novis yang berkhidmat di sekolah-sekolah menengah kawasan pedalaman bahagian pantai barat (selatan) negeri Sabah. Dalam kajian ini, penekanan diberikan kepada isu yang berkaitan dengan kualiti guru pada abad ke 21 yang semakin lemah dan mencabar membabitkan guru novis. Kualiti seseorang guru akan mencerminkan kualiti pendidikan dan kecemerlangan sekolah yang menjadi hasrat utama Kementeriaan Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM) yang akan melahirkan pelajar cemerlang dan mampu menjana wacana pemikiran intelektual minda kelas pertama. Selain itu, kajian ini juga menumpuhkan kepada sumbangan program perkembangan profesionalisme dan penyeliaan sebagai satu pendekatan untuk perkembangan profesional yang dijangka dapat menyumbang kepada peningkatan kualiti amalan guru novis.

Kata Kunci: Amalan Penyeliaan, Program Pembangunan Profesional, Kualiti Guru
KEPEMIMPINAN PENGAJARAN PENGETUA TERHADAP KEPERCAYAAN GURU DI SEKOLAH MENENGAH

Mejran Bin Duman, Muhamad Suhaimi Taat, & Mohd Khairuddin @ Jerry Bin Abdullah
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Kepemimpinan Pengajaran, Kepercayaan Guru
KUALITI PENGURUSAN PENYELIAAN PENGAJARAN GURU SEKOLAH MENENGAH DI SABAH

Cellia David & Sabariah Shariff
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF PARENTAL ATTITUDE AND PREFERENCES TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF SEXUALITY EDUCATION

Kee-Jiar Yeo & Shih-Hui Lee
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Sexuality education is aimed to support younger generation with the knowledge, skills and values to make responsible choices and decisions about their sexual and social relationships. Parents play a vital role in shaping children’s understanding regarding their sexual and social identity. The purpose of this study is to provide an overview of parents’ attitude, preferences towards sexuality education and factors that contributed to their attitudes and perceptions based on review of relevant literature. The articles were retrieved via electronic databases, and manually examined to identify the studies that addressed the research questions. 29 studies with a total of 22,213 parents involved which published in peer-reviewed journals between the year 2000 and 2018 were selected and reviewed systematically. The findings emerged from the review were categorized into 3 main themes which included parental attitudes, parental preferences towards the implementation of sexuality education and the factors contributed to their attitudes and perceptions. Most studies (N=26) revealed that parents showed positive attitudes and support the inclusion of sexuality education in school. They preferred age-appropriated sexuality education to be introduced in elementary schools and secondary schools. Some parents supported sexuality education which is aligned with religious teaching and cultural oriented. Demographic factors, parents’ sexuality knowledge, religious and cultural factors could affect parental attitudes and perceptions towards sexuality education. This review shed light on parental attitude, preferences and perception towards sexuality education. This understanding could be useful for policymakers and educators to encourage collaboration with parents to strengthen the effectiveness of the program and scale up sexuality education to benefit the young generation.
### Theme 7: Diagnosis, counseling and treatment of health problems

<table>
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**Evaluating Virtual Tele Counselling Services To Persons With Substance Use Disorders- Case Series**

*Ashfak Ahamed P C*

**Sikap Komuniti Sarawak Terhadap Pencegahan Dadah**

*Azreel Azim Abdul Alim*

**Effectiveness of Drug Abuse Counselling Training: Adaptation of Motivational Interviewing Strategy among Prison Officers in Sabah**

*Puteri Hayati Megat Ahmad*

**Faith in Spirituality to Treat Infertility: An Epidemiological Study in Certain Parts of Northern India**

*Manidipa Baruah*

**Examine the quality of life among diabetic individuals through three-folded self-management**

*Yap Chin Choo*
EVALUATING VIRTUAL TELE COUNSELLING SERVICES TO PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS- CASE SERIES

Ashfaq A, Venkata LN, Diptadhi M, Prabhat C, Gitanjali N, & Pratima M
National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru, India

ABSTRACT

Tele counselling offer potential ways to provide quality in mental and behavioral health services to persons who may otherwise unable to access on-site services in regular manner due to geography distance. This study evaluates the feasibility and effectiveness of a videoconference-based psychological counselling program for geographically dispersed persons with substance use disorders who was treated primarily by in-patient services. This study examines the cost effectiveness and satisfaction of persons with tele counselling in addition to standard support and treatment in the field of substance use disorders. This study portrait three case series whose primary diagnosis was substance use disorders and patients were primarily treated with pharmacological agents and psycho-social intervention in the centre. Previously these patients were treated in multiple treatment centres and relapsed multiple time without any significant abstinence periods. Treatment team build virtual tele-counselling programme based on NIMHANS ECHO model in weekly manner to continue the psycho-social interventions after discharge from the centre. Individual interviews were conducted in the centre after three months of tele counselling. Structured interview schedule includes the domain of quality of care provided, ability to understand the objectives of the counselling process and recommendation made, quality of communication through virtual mode, feasibility, traveling and distance problems. Significant improvements were reported by persons on maintain abstinence from substance use for 3 months. Average 10-12 sessions were completed. The tele-counselling model was found to be effective to provide feasible, acceptable and cost effective standard treatment at relatively low cost. The main barrier for regular participation was internet connectivity.

Keywords: Tele Counselling, Patient Outcomes, Healthcare Costs. NIMHANS ECHO Model
SARAWAK COMMUNITY ATTITUDE ON THE PREVENTION OF DRUGS

Azreel Azim Abdul Alim, Zaliza Abdul Aziz, & Puteri Hayati Megat Ahmad

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

Community attitude is crucial in assisting the success of drug abuse prevention which is one of the supporting components to achieve the goal of the Drug-Free State in AADK Program. The study aims to identify the Sarawak community's attitude towards drug prevention in Sarawak. Qualitative approach with case study design using semi-structured interviews were conducted to answer the research problem of this study. A total of 26 participants from various levels of society in Sarawak were interviewed. The findings show the attitude of the Sarawak community towards the prevention of drug abuse is at the moderate level. The findings also suggest that drug prevention programs need to be enhanced to inculcate community awareness of the dangers of drug abuse.
EFFECTIVENESS OF DRUG ABUSE COUNSELLING TRAINING: ADAPTATION OF MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING STRATEGY AMONG PRISON OFFICERS IN SABAH

Puteri Hayati Megat Ahmad, Nurul Hudani Md Nawi, Habibie Ibrahim, Shazia Iqbal Hashmi, & Azreel Azim Abdul Alim

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

The correctional officers in Sabah Prison have not received any specific training to treat drug abusers, even though they consist the highest percentages of inmates. The Adaptation of Motivational Interviewing, AMI Treatment Modules, has been used as the training module in this project. This project aims to transfer drug abuse counselling skills to 150 prison officers in Sabah. Participants were trained for 5 days with various training methods, and the instruments used were Counseling Response Questionnaires (CRQ), (Ernst, 2007), Confidence and Knowledge Scale (CKS), (Poirier et al., 2004) and the Behavior Change Counselling Index (BECCI), (Lane et al., 2005). Data analysis shows that there are significant differences in training effectiveness (empathy, confidence, and behavior-changing skills) among participants before and after training. In conclusion, this project has been able to enhance empathy, confidence and behavior-changing skills among prison officers in Sabah. In line with that, AMI Treatment Module, which was developed by the project leader, (Puteri Hayati, 2017) was accepted as one of the treatment modules for Human Development Programme in Sabah Prison.

Keywords: Motivational Interviewing, Training, Empathy, Confidence, Behaviour Change
IDENTIFYING THE NEUROCOGNITIVE STRENGTHS OF CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY TO ENHANCE THEIR MENTAL HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Manidipa Baruah & Pallavi Sarmah
Gauhati University

ABSTRACT

Cerebral palsy (CP) is the most common motor disorder in children, affecting approximately five children per 2,000 live births. The condition affects predominately motor functions, such as the ability to walk and perform daily tasks; therefore, children are typically assessed by measures of gross motor function and gait (Stanley, Blair, & Alberman, 2000). The condition has far reaching consequences to the individual, family, and the community in the spheres of socio-economic, emotional and quality of life to large number of the affected population is indeed serious.

The study aims at identification of neurocognitive strengths and utilization of these strengths in training children with cerebral palsy. The sample consisted of 66 children who are diagnosed with Cerebral Palsy, grouped into Hemiplegic, Diplegic and Quadriplegic. Demographic information and medical records were collected for each participant. The tests administered were; Colour Cancellation for visual scanning and sustained attention, N back task for verbal working memory. Tactile Form Perception for Somatoform perception and Expressive Speech. Scoring was done using appropriate statistical analysis. Results of the study reveal significant difference in the neurocognitive strengths among the sample. All the CP children showed higher skills in visual scanning and sustained attention as compared to verbal working memory. Expressive Speech and Tactile form perception is comparatively manageable.

Conclusion: Neurocognitive strengths identified can help these children to cope better in their life skills. The weakness in these children can be frustrating and sometimes impossible to be trained. Thus, the identified neurocognitive strengths of the children would be a boon to the educators and parents. The curriculum may include training each child’s neurocognitive strengths rather than weaknesses to cope better with their own skills, which in turn will make them happy, enhance their mental health and quality of life.

Keywords: Cerebral Palsy, Neurocognitive, Quality Of Life, Skills, Strengths, Children
EXAMINE THE QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG DIABETIC INDIVIDUALS THROUGH THREE-FOLDED SELF-MANAGEMENT

Yap Chin Choo¹, Tan Soon Aun¹, & Getrude Cosmas²

¹Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia
²Universiti Sabah Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Diabetes is a chronic disease that could possibly lead to severe complications. However, the complications can be avoided if prudent adherence of care regimen is practiced (Glasgow et al., 1989). Diabetes self-management that includes diet control, exercise, medication, blood glucose test, and foot care on daily basis has directly challenged the quality of life in diabetic individuals. Thus, a research objective was established to examine patients’ perception, health behaviour, and glycaemic control aspects in personal disease management to understand their quality of life. Based on the Self-Determination Theory, this research took the three-folded approach to investigate the role of perceived self-care, self-care activities, actual glycaemic control and predictive strength on patients’ quality of life. Community-based sampling method was used to recruit participants. A total of 236 Malaysian adults with Type 2 diabetes were recruited; 112 (48%) males and 124 (52%) females, consisted of Malay, Chinese, Indian, and Indigenous respondents with mean age of 54 and range between 23-88 years. The Quality of Life Scale (Burckhardt & Anderson, 2003), Perceived Diabetes Self-Management Scale (Wallston et al., 2007), Summary of Diabetes Self-Care Activities Measure (Toobert et al., 2000), and HbA1c results were utilised. Statistical analyses used include Pearson’s correlation and standard multiple regression. Results revealed significant relationships among the variables. Regression analysis showed perceived self-care, care activities, and HbA1c are predictive of quality of life whereas perceived self-care turned out to be the strongest predictor. The findings suggest that successful self-management that involves patients’ perception of self-care, health behaviours, and glycaemic control has a vital role to determine quality of life. Further, patients’ subjective experience of self-care has the strongest influence on their experience on quality of life.

Keywords: Perceived Self-Care, Self-Care Activity, Glycemic Control
# Symposium III: National Identity

**Time:** 9.00-10.30am  
**Room:** Tutorial 4

**Session Chairperson:**  
Professor Dr. Kwartarini Wahyu Yuniarti

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<td>Desi Wulansari</td>
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<td>National identity and self-esteem in post-colonial community among Javanese in Indonesia</td>
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<td>The relationship between self-esteem and inclusive identity among Javanese</td>
<td>Muhammad Faqihuddin</td>
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LIFE SATISFACTION: ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH NATIONAL IDENTITY AND SELF-ESTEEM AMONG JAVANESE

Desi Wulansari, Lian Stiarani Liwang, Adelia Khrisna Putri, & Kwartarini Wahyu Yuniarti
Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a diverse society. Diversity and social disparity have become the source of conflict between various groups. The roles of social science in Indonesia, especially psychology is imperative because it contributes to the solution of social problems that arise from this condition. This research aims to study the relationship between life satisfaction, self-esteem, and national identity among Javanese. As many as 353 Javanese students (males=93, females=260) were sampled. Three separate measures on national identity, life satisfaction, and self esteem were completed. Our finding shows that life satisfaction is significantly and positively predicted by national identity (p<0.01, β=0.236, R²=0.056) and self esteem (p<0.01, β=0.627, R²=0.393). The mediating role of self esteem in the relationship between national identity and life satisfaction is discussed. Future research should include people from different ethnicities and social-economic background to improve sample representability. Qualitative research would also add a more in-depth dimension to the findings.

Keywords: National Identity, Life Satisfaction, Self Esteem, Javanese, Cultural Psychology
THE INFLUENCE OF SELF-ESTEEM ON MULTICULTURALISM AMONG JAVANESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

A’yunin Akrinmi Darojat, Ponti Almas Karamina, Adelia Khrisna Putri, & Kwartarini Wahyu Yuniarti
Universitas Gadjah Mada

ABSTRACT

Living in a multicultural environment sometimes becomes a challenge for people in some countries, including Indonesia. Despite their long-standing belief on Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (unity in diversity), social disparity has become a source of conflict between various groups. There was an argument that the understanding about multicultural society started from individual features and characteristic. This research examined the effect of self-esteem on multiculturalism (identified as attitude towards diversity). Therefore, self-esteem is a negative or positive view toward oneself and feeling about self-worth. We hypothesized that self-esteem has positive effect towards multiculturalism. As many as 353 Javanese university students were completed the scales (male = 93, female = 260, ages = 19-25 years old). Data was analyzed using simple regression. Result indicates that self-esteem contributed about 6% of multiculturalism ($r^2=0.61$, $\beta=0.246$, t=4.763 p<0.01). It means that higher self-esteem reflects a more positive attitude toward diversity. However, because of the small effect from self-esteem, further research is needed to explore other factors including individual characteristic that influence multiculturalism.

Keywords: Self–Esteem, Multiculturalism, Attitude toward Diversity, Javanese, Cultural Psychology
ETHNIC IDENTITY, INCLUSIVE IDENTITY AND LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG JAVANESE IN INDONESIA

Valendra Granitha Shandika Puri, Adelia Khrisna Putri, & Kwartarini Wahyu Yuniarti
Universitas Gadjah Mada

ABSTRACT

As an archipelago country, Indonesia consist of 17.508 islands that comprises of various ethnics, religions and local languages. These diversities often becomes a source of conflict in Indonesia. Therefore, an understanding about the unique characteristic across Indonesians is needed. This study was conducted to explore individuals’ subjective sense regarding their intra- and inter- group membership in relation to their life satisfaction. A total sample of 353 students (males=93, females=260), age ranging between 17 – 25 years old, participated in this study. The study used three measurement scales, namely Multi-group Ethnic Identity to measure an individual’s sense of belonging to their own group/ethnic, Inclusion of the Other in the Self to measure an individual’s relationship with others, and Life Satisfaction. Pearson Correlation analysis shows that Life Satisfaction is positively correlated with Ethnic Identity (r= 0.223, p<0.0001) and Inclusive Identity (r= 0.248, p<0.001). These finding suggest that a stronger sense of belonging and relatedness lead to higher life satisfaction.

Keywords: Ethnic Identity, Inclusive Identity, Life Satisfaction, Javanese, Cultural Psychology
NATIONAL IDENTITY AND SELF-ESTEEM IN POSTCOLONIAL COMMUNITY AMONG JAVANESE IN INDONESIA

Teofilus Hans Laheba, Adelia Khrisna Putri, & Kwartarini Wahyu Yuniarti
Gadjah Mada University

ABSTRACT

Due to the effect of colonization for more than three centuries, Indonesia which has been independent for 72 years, may develop colonial mentality as a residue from the colonization. Study about the colonial mentality of Indonesian from field of psychology is critically rare. The discourse of colonial mentality consists of identity, self-esteem, denigration of identity, inferiority, and many more. The aim of this study was to learn how national identity as Indonesian affects the self-esteem of Indonesian. The sample from university students who came from Javanese ethnicity in Yogyakarta (n=353). This study used regression and bivariate correlation analysis to see if national identity has any effect on self-esteem, vice-versa. The results showed that there is a positive correlation between national identity and self-esteem of Javanese (r: 0.353; p<0.001). The regression analysis also shown that National Identity able to predict the level of Self-Esteem (r^2: 0.124; p<0.001). The results from the correlation analysis suggest that the higher sense of belonging of someone to their nation then his/her self-esteem will also higher. From the regression analysis, National Identity able to predict the level of someone’s self-esteem.

Keywords: Colonial Mentality, National Identity, Self-Esteem, Postcolonial
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-ESTEEM AND INCLUSIVE IDENTITY AMONG JAVANESE

Muhammad Faqihuddin, Nabilah Hasyyanti Basuki, Adelia Khrisna Putri, & Kwartarini Wahyu Yuniarti
Universitas Gadjah Mada

ABSTRACT

Many studies have explored the effect of self-esteem on various problems surrounding people with their environment, however none have looked specifically towards inclusive identity. The purpose of this research is to explore the relationship between self-esteem and their sense of acceptance towards people from other culture (inclusive identity). As many as 353 undergraduate and postgraduate student (M= 93, F=260) between the age of 17-25 years old from a Higher Education Institution in Indonesia were involved as a participants of this research. They completed two adapted measures, namely Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and Inclusion of The Other in The Self Scale. Our finding shows that self-esteem and inclusive identity have positive correlation (r= 0.212, p<0.01). Our finding shows that individuals with higher self-esteem more open with people from other culture compared individuals with low self-esteem.

Keywords: Self-Esteem, Inclusive Identity
# Theme 4: Effective organizations, job satisfaction and job performance

**Time**: 9.00-10.30am  
**Room**: Tutorial 5  
**Session Chairperson**: Risky Harisa Haslan

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<td>Wustari L. Mangundjaya</td>
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<td>Resilience as a mediating variable between future time perspective and turnover intention</td>
<td>Dyah Triarini Indirasari</td>
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<td>Do Ethical Leaders Improve Employee's Innovative Work Behavior? The Mediation Effect of Psychological Capital</td>
<td>Monica Budi Sutrisno</td>
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<td>Influence of Sociocultural Background on Collaborative and Growth Mindsets as Determinants of Business Growth: A Study on Malay-Owned SMEs</td>
<td>Nadia Riza Mahadi</td>
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<td>Workplace Friendship, Happiness, and Wellbeing among Millennials in the Workplace</td>
<td>Risky Harisa Haslan</td>
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EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE THROUGH LEADERSHIP, PEOPLE, TRUST AND AFFECTIVE COMMITMENT TO CHANGE

Wustari L. Mangundjaya
Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The organization conducts many changes due to the demand for a competitive environment. Meanwhile, the success of organizational change depends on many variables including people’s commitment to change. Many variables have some effects on the success of organizational change as well as commitment to change, namely leader, characteristic of people and the context of the organization. The purpose of the study is to test the linkage between transformational leadership, psychological empowerment, organizational trust on affective commitment to change. The research conducted at two banking companies consist of 125 employees. Data collected according to the criteria, using convenience sampling, with four types of questionnaires, namely affective commitment to change, transformational leadership, psychological empowerment, and organizational trust. Data is analyzed using statistical equation methods (SEM). Results shows that there is a positive and significant impact on transformational leadership through organizational trust as mediator. However, results also indicate that there is no significant correlation between transformational leadership with affective commitment to change, and between psychological empowerment on affective commitment to change. The findings are significant for developing research on the role of leadership on organizational change, especially on affective commitment to change.

Keywords: Transformational Leadership, Psychological Empowerment Organizational Trust, Affective Commitment to Change
RESILIENCE AS A MEDIATING VARIABLE BETWEEN FUTURE TIME PERSPECTIVE AND TURNOVER INTENTION

Dyah Triarini Indirasari, Debora Eflina Purba, & Rizka Anindita
University of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the mediating effect of resilience on the relationship between Future Time Perspective (FTP) and turnover intention. FTP has been widely known as a predictor to numerous positive organizational behaviors. Drawing on Conservation of Resources Theory, we propose that individuals with high FTP will tend to have high resilience. Resilient individuals, then, will have more resources to cope with negative situations at work and in return will negatively affect their turnover intention. Data are taken from 310 employees of several state-owned enterprises in Indonesia and analyzed using Hayes Process Macro on SPSS software. Results show that resilience fully mediated the relationship between FTP and turnover intention. Theoretical and practical implications are further discussed.

Keywords: Future Time Perspective, Turnover Intention, Resilience, Conservation of Resources Theory
DO ETHICAL LEADERS IMPROVE EMPLOYEE’S INNOVATIVE WORK BEHAVIOR?

THE MEDIATION EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL

Monica Budi Sutrisno, Alice Salendu, & Eka Gatari

Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Given the dynamics and challenging market conditions, organizations must be able to improve the innovative work behavior of their employees to survive and produce new ideas. The multitude of ethical issues that occur in organizations is also an additional challenge to be faced. Therefore, this study was conducted to see the influence of ethical leadership in improving innovative work behavior through the mediation role of psychological capital in Indonesian employee. Psychological capital is expected to become a personal resource of the employee grown from his/her ethical leader behavior in leading at work that ultimately can improve employee's innovative working behavior. This study will be conducted by distributing questionnaires, such as Ethical Leadership Measurement (Brown, Trevino, & Harrison, 2005), Psychological Capital Questionnaire 12 (Avey, Avolio, & Luthans, 2011), and Innovative Work Behavior Scale (Etikariena & Muluk, 2014), to permanent employees who have worked for a minimum of one year in the company and have a direct supervisor (N = 200). Convenience sampling method will be used in gathering respondents and model test analysis will be done by using the Hayes technique. The results of this study are expected to be able to bring further understanding of the importance of ethical leader role as well as psychological capital in improving employee innovative work behavior. Furthermore, it is expected that the results could give insights to the organizations on how increasing employees’ innovative work behavior to face the dynamics of global market.

Keywords: Ethical Leadership, Psychological Capital, Innovative Work Behavior
INFLUENCE OF SOCIOCULTURAL BACKGROUND ON COLLABORATIVE AND GROWTH MINDSETS AS DETERMINANTS OF BUSINESS GROWTH: A STUDY ON MALAY-OWNED SMES

Nadia Riza Mahadi, Mohd. Dahlan A. Malek, Muhammad Idris Bullare @ Bahari, & Ramraini Ali Hasan

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to analyse the effect of collaborative mindset and growth mindset on sustainability of growth in small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Malaysia. In addition, the study further explores the potential mediating influence that Malay socio-culture may have on the relationship between entrepreneur mindsets and business growth of Malay-owned SMEs. 400 Malay founder-owners of micro and small businesses in Malaysia, which have been in operation for more than 5 years, will participate in this study. Previous research has identified the relationship between entrepreneurial traits, motivation and entrepreneurial success. Other research had also confirmed that success of the SMEs was significantly related to several internal (founder-specific factors and firm-specific) and external success factors (business stakeholders support). Nevertheless, there are only a few studies conducted to explore the differences in personality traits possess by entrepreneurs i.e. founder-owner of a business, at different level of growth stages and whether these differences significantly contributed to the businesses’ sustainability in the long run. Impacts of collaborative and growth mindsets on success are increasingly popular topics in educational and entrepreneurial circles in recent years. Not only that schools and teachers around the world are teaching and cultivating growth mindset among their students, large organizations such as Google and Microsoft are also testing for it on prospective employees. With great discrepancy in the literature as to what extent these variables distinguish entrepreneurs who have the potential to sustain and grow their businesses and those who not, as to date, there is no accepted theory particularly in Malaysia. Thus, this study contributes to the literature to better understand the relationship between these variables and SMEs sustainability and business growth.

Keywords: Growth Mindset, Collaborative Mindset, Small Business Growth
WORKPLACE FRIENDSHIP, HAPPINESS, AND WELLBEING AMONG MILLENNIALS IN THE WORKPLACE

Loh Jing Xuan & Risky Harisa Haslan
University of Nottingham

ABSTRACT

Friendship is an interpersonal relationship that everyone eventually develops throughout their lives. A common notion about the initial stage of getting to know someone, is that similarity acts as an element of attraction for further friendship development. Individuals in the workforce will ultimately befriend coworkers, forming new friendship. This study observes workplace friendship, happiness, and wellbeing among Millennials in the workplace. Semi structured interviews were conducted among nine individuals who are working in an organization that consists of more than ten employees. A Method of Empathy Based Story (MEBS) was also conducted after the interview sessions to gather further information about participant experiences that may not be mentioned in the interviews. The findings explain how Millennials perceive their friendship at work in which a few were able to correlate the effect of workplace friendship on happiness and wellbeing. The findings were also classified into two types: the interpersonal factors and organizational factors. These employees also shared views on barriers to making friends at work, and their experiences at work. This investigation also provides additional insight on how they distinguish general happiness from workplace happiness, along with their interpretation on general friends and workplace friends. Limitations and future implications are also discussed in this paper.
### Theme 2: Self, Family And Community In Promoting Healthy Human Development

**Time:** 10.45-12.15pm

**Room:** Seminar 1

**Session Chairperson:** Tan Soon Aun

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<td>Intergroup Sensitivity Effect in Religious Setting: The Effect of Source and Content of Criticism</td>
<td>Amarina Ariyanto</td>
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<td>The role of personality and identity to Nationality</td>
<td>Amarina Ariyanto</td>
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<td>Big Five Personality, Psychological Control &amp; Difficulties In Emotion Regulation Among Adolescents</td>
<td>Geetika Tholia</td>
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HOW BEST WE CAN IMPROVE TOWARDS A BETTER POLYGAMOUS FAMILIES?

Muhammad Ajib Abd Razak, Intan Hashimah Mohd Hashim, & Syazwani Drani

University Sains Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Polygamy is the married practice which is still become a controversial issue nowadays. This practice has not ready to be fully accepted by certain communities and nations although various countries have allowed polygamous marriages in the Asia, Middle East and Europe. Most of the people remains think that polygamous families are unhappy and have negative impact to the overall household life. Too much issues are being discussed about the clampdown, fragility, and deficiency of polygamy families that affected the ability and capabilities of its family members in order to achieve good coordination, quality and function as a family unit as similar to other normal families. However, most research discussions focusing on strategies and methods towards improvement in helping to conserve the family in psychological circumstances are very little to be debated. Thus, most problems and conflict in the family are not capable to be well supervised and we were keep hearing that the root of the detachment are caused by the failure to adapt in the new family system. The objective of this conceptual paper is to discuss about the prospective dimension and indicators that can be used as guidance and rule from psychological perspective to ensure the polygamous families will be able to be developed and grown in a superior and compatible way.

Keywords: Polygamy, Family Structure, Family Function, Conflict, Improvement
INTERGROUP SENSITIVITY EFFECT IN RELIGIOUS SETTING: THE EFFECT OF SOURCE AND CONTENT OF CRITICISM

Fransisca Mirra & Amarina Ariyanto
University of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Ability to accept critics is considered as an indicator for healthy and well functioned people, and for groups also served as indicators of a well functioned group. The purpose of this research was to find the relation between critic’s group membership and criticism content on response to group criticism. Response to criticism from outgroup has been proven to be harder to accept than criticism from ingroup (intergroup sensitivity effect). However, it is assumed that criticism conveying more constructive motive such as superordinate content is more acceptable. This study involved 149 Christians as ingroup and Muslim as outgroup. Two-way ANOVA analysis showed that difference of critic’s religion group membership was not significant to criticism acceptance, meanwhile difference of superordinate content was. Criticism with superordinate content was accepted more than criticism without superordinate content. Interaction effect between critic’s group membership and superordinate content was not found. Further discussion to promote health and well-being is considered.

Keywords: Intergroup Sensitivity, Religious Setting, Source and Content of Criticism
THE ROLE OF PERSONALITY AND IDENTITY TO NATIONALITY

Amarina Ariyanto

University of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The aim of this correlational study is to examine how personality and group identity influence nationality. Several concepts that relate with nationality were examined, such as patriotism, loyalty, mobility, denial and tolerance. We predict that Identification and personality will improve patriotism, loyalty, nationalism and mobility to a nation, but will decrease denial to the nation. The participants are 597 young adults from several areas in Indonesia: East Java, Makasar, Ambon, Jakarta and Aceh. This study used a questionnaire that measure big five personality, social identity, nationality, patriotism, loyalty, mobility, denial and tolerance. ANOVA analysis to the variables reveal that there are interactions between personality and social identity to nationality, patriotism, loyalty, mobility, and tolerance, but not with denial. Personality traits agreeableness and extroversions together with social identity influence nationality, patriotism, loyalty, mobility, and tolerance, but not denial. Trait Conscientiousness interact with social identifications to influence mobility, patriotism and nationalism. Neuroticism interact with social identity to influence patriotism and nationalism.

Keywords: Nationalism, Identity, Patriotism
BIG FIVE PERSONALITY, PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTROL & DIFFICULTIES IN EMOTION REGULATION AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Geetika Tholia & Sushma Suri

Jamia Millia Islamia

ABSTRACT

Several Theorist have suggested that parenting behaviour and personality plays important role in our lives. Literature review hinted that there is limited research which explores the relationship between Big Five Personality, Psychological Control and Difficulties in Emotion Regulation (DER) in the Indian context. **OBJECTIVES:** To study Big Five Personality (dimensions) and Parental Psychological Control (Mother and Father) as a predictor of DER. To compare male and female adolescents on Big Five Personality (dimensions), Parental Psychological Control (Mother and Father) and DER. **METHODS:** Participants: 200 school students (9th-12th standard) from different schools of Delhi were selected as a sample of the study. They were equally divided into two groups on the basis of their gender i.e. male and female (N=100 each). **TOOLS:** Big Five Personality Inventory (44 items) by John, Donahue, & Kentle, 1991. Psychological Control Scale - Youth Self Report (PCS-YSR; 8 items) by Barber, 1996. Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale-Short Form (18 items) by Kaufman, Xia, Fosco, Yaptangco, Skidmore, & Crowell, 2015. **PROCEDURE:** Permission from different school authorities had been taken and the only consented subjects were selected for the study. **RESULTS:** Obtained scores were analysed with the help of multiple regression and t test. Findings of the study revealed that DER was significantly predicted positive by Maternal Psychological Control and Neuroticism whereas, Agreeableness and Openness related negatively (Cohen’s $f^2 = .562$ i.e. Large). On the other hand, t test indicated a significant difference between the girls and boys only on DER (Cohen’s d = 0.008) and Extroversion (d=0.08), Agreeableness (d=0.52), Openness (d=0.208) Dimensions of Personality. **Keywords:** Emotion Regulation, Personality, Psychological Control
**Theme 3: Education, life-long learning and health promotion**

**Time:** 10.45-12.15pm

**Room:** Seminar 2

**Session Chairperson:** Aruna a/p Narayanasamy

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PENGGUNAAN APLIKASI I-BACAAN DALAM MEWUJUDKAN MINAT KANAK-KANAK BELAJAR MEMBACA

Rosy Talin, Sabariah Sharif, & Soon Singh Bikar Singh

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

PROFESSIONALISME, KUALITI PRNGAJARAN GURU DAN KOMITMEN SEKOLAH DALAM PELAKSANAAN PROGRAM LINUS DI LUAR BANDAR SABAH

Latifah Binti Satangan @ Latifah Salim
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengenalpasti pengaruh profesionalisme, kualiti pengajaran dan komitmen sekolah guru terhadap pelaksanaan program LINUS di empat daerah luar bandar Sabah iaitu, Keningau, Tambunan, Tenom dan Pensiangan. Kajian kuantitatif menggunakan kaedah tinjauan sampel untuk mengutip data. Instrumen yang terlibat dalam kajian adalah Pelaksanaan LINUS (PLLINUS), Profesionalisme (PFLINUS), PABest (kualiti pengajaran guru), OCQ (Organisational Commitment Questionaire) bagi mengumpul data. Kajian rintis telah dijalankan ke atas 100 responden guru LINUS di beberapa buah sekolah rendah di luar bandar Sabah. Hasil dapatan menunjukkan nilai Alpha Cronbach bagi setiap instrumen iaitu masing-masing .911, .950, .954 dan .827) serta keputusan normality test dengan nilai skewness dan kurtosis dalam range +1, yang menunjukkan taburan data adalah normal.
KESEDIAAN GURU MELAKSANAKAN KEMAHIRAN BERFIKIR ARAS TINGGI (KBAT) DALAM PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN

Fadzilah binti Patman & Mohd Khairuddin @Jerry bin Abdullah

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

Kertas Konsep ini membincangkan topik yang berfokuskan kepada kesediaan guru melaksanakan kemahiran berfikir aras tinggi dalam pengajaran dan pembelajaran semasa di sekolah. Kesediaan guru merupakan elemen yang paling penting bagi memastikan keberkesanan dalam pelaksanaan sesuatu agenda yang telah direncanakan oleh Kementerian Pendidikan tercapai. Justeru itu, guru merupakan peneraju utama dalam memastikan hala tuju pelaksanaan kemahiran berfikir aras tinggi di sekolah dapat direalisasikan dengan jayanya. Oleh yang demikian, kesediaan guru terutamanya dalam aspek pengetahuan, kemahiran dan sikap terhadap kemahiran berfikir aras tinggi harus diberi perhatian sewajarnya.

Kata Kunci: Kesediaan Guru, Kemahiran Berfikir Aras Tinggi (KBAT), Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran
AMALAN KERJA BERPASUKAN PENGETUA DENGAN KEPUASAN KERJA GURU

Mohd Khairuddin Abdullah, Justin Umpol, & Halimah Laji

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk melihat amalan kerja berpasukan pengetua dan kepuasan kerja guru. Bagi mengukur amalan kerja berpasukan, soal selidik Teamwork KSA (Stevens, 1993), dan soal selidik Teori Dua Faktor oleh Herzberg (1966) pula digunakan untuk mengukur kepuasan kerja guru. Responden kajian seramai 215 orang yang dipilih secara rawak mudah daripada 11 buah sekolah menengah dalam daerah Ranau. Data-data dianalisis menggunakan perisian IBM SPSS, versi 21. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa (i) amalan kerja berpasukan pengetua berada pada tahap tinggi, (ii) terdapat hubungan antara kepuasan kerja guru-guru dengan amalan kerja berpasukan (a) aspek penyelesaian (r=0.402), (b) aspek komunikasi berkesan (r=0.520), (c) aspek Penetapan Matlamat dan Pengurusan Prestasi (r=0.470), (d) aspek Penyelesaian masalah (r=0.534), (e) aspek Perancangan dan Penyelarasan (r=0.532). Berdasarkan dapatan kajian, hubungan amalan kerja berpasukan pengetua dengan kepuasan kerja guru-guru berada pada tahap yang tinggi. Oleh itu, pengetua sebagai ketua pasukan kerja berperanan penting dalam mempengaruhi kepuasan kerja guru-guru.

Kata Kunci: Amalan, Kerja Berpasukan, Pengetua, Kepuasan Kerja, Guru
ANALISIS KORELASI: KEPIMPINAN INSTRUKSIONAL GURU BESAR DENGAN EFIKASI KENDIRI GURU SEKOLAH RENDAH

Nancy Leong & Dg Norizah Binti Ag Kiflee@Dzulkifli

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Kepimpinan Instruksional, Efikasi Kendiri, Sekolah Rendah
FACTORS AND CHALLENGES THAT INFLUENCE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER’S ATTITUDES TOWARDS INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

Aruna A/P Narayanasamy
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

ABSTRACT

To date, many countries have introduced and welcome the concept of inclusive education into its existing educational system however, at practical level; the implementation process is still slow and not very progressive. The implementation of inclusive education mainly depends on the views of individuals who have the major responsibility towards it; in this case, the individuals are the teachers. Hence, this study attempts to explore the primary school teachers’ attitudes towards inclusive education. A total of 7 teachers including 4 mainstream and 3 special education teachers from a primary school located at Perak were employed using purposive sampling. Semi-structured interview was employed and the interview session has been divided into two parts. Part A discussed about the background information of participants whereas Part B consisted of questions for answering the five research questions. It was concerning the teachers’ attitudes towards inclusion, the factors influencing teachers’ attitudes, the necessities to implement inclusive education, challenges faced and resources needed by teachers’ in implementing inclusive education. Inductive content analysis was utilized to analyse the interview data and a total of 50 themes were emerged. The findings of the study indicated that teachers’ attitudes towards inclusive education were generally positive. The results suggest that teachers’ attitudes toward inclusion appear to be influenced by their training in special education, collaboration practice among mainstream and special education teachers, and support from other teachers including senior teachers and the school administration. The respondents indicated that they faced challenges in terms of lack of adequate training, lack of financial support and less effective teacher-parent relationship. Therefore, several implications are drawn from the findings and some recommendations for further research on inclusive education are identified.
### Theme 12: Psychometric

**Time:** 10.45-12.15pm  
**Room:** Seminar 3  
**Session Chairperson:** Chua Bee Seok

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VALIDATION OF INDONESIAN ADAPTATION OF THE GENERAL SELF-EFFICACY SCALE (GSE)

Riangga Novrianto & Anggia Kargenti Evanurul Marettih
University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

ABSTRACT

General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE) is a measure of general self-efficacy with ten-item scale which developed by Schwarzer and Jerusalem (1995). General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE) has been proven reliable and valid in various studies in many countries. The aim of the study was to validate the Indonesian adaptation version of this instrument. A total of 585 participants (179 men and 406 women) filled in a questionnaire containing the ten-item of Indonesian adaptation of General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE). Exploratory factor analysis determined that a one-factor solution was best fitting, explaining 43.67% of the variance. The one-factor model was tested by confirmatory factor analysis, findings indicated that one-factor structure was reliable and internally valid. The findings supports the unidimensionality of the General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE).

Keywords: General Self-Efficacy Scale, EFA, CFA, Construct Validity
PSYCHOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENTIAL CAPABILITY TEST (TES KEMAMPUAN DIFERENSIAL) III ANALOGY VERBAL

Andhini Purnama, Desma Husni, & Ikhwan Haikal

University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

ABSTRACT

TKD III is one of psychological test that used frequently in many sectors of decision making in Indonesia, such as work placement or majoring placement in school and university. The accuracy of the decision making depends on the quality if TKD III items, are the TKD III items fulfilled the psychometric characteristics or not. In the research by Lestari & Suryani (2012) showed that the item-total correlation of TKD III estimated by Classical Test Theory (CTT) approach. The findings were only 45% of the overall items of TKD III that measure the verbal analogy construct. This research aim to evaluate how the psychometric characteristics of TKD III Analogy Verbal by analyzing unidimensionality, reliability, difficulty parameter item, and item fit, with item response theory approach, rasch model, by using Winstep. This approach used because the ability of this theory to estimate the psychometric characteristics of the item without depended with the characteristics of the participants. And the characteristics of participants do not depend with the characteristics of the items. Subject on this research are students of UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau with estimated sample 240 students. This research using proportionate stratified random sampling based on the department. In this research we will know whether TKD III Analogy Verbal is suitable to use in Riau society.

Keywords: Psychometric Characteristics, TKD III Analogy Verbal, Item Response Theory
PROSES PEMBENTUKAN INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN PSIKOLOGI ORANG KURANG UPAYA (IKPOKU) DI NEGERI SABAH

Muhammad Idris Bullare @ Bahari, Lailawati Madlan @ Endalan, & Azlaily Binti Jufri
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Kesejahteraan Psikologi, Orang Kurang Upaya, Indeks
SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON EATING DISORDER EXAMINATION-QUESTIONNAIRE VERSION 6.0 (EDE-Q V6.0): AN AGENDA FOR A TEST ADAPTATION IN MALAYSIA

Nasehah M. Taib, Nor Diana Mohd Mahudin, & Jamilah Hanum Abdul Khaiyom

International Islamic University Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Objective: The aim of this systematic review is to search and review literatures on the Eating Disorder Examination-Questionnaire version 6.0 (EDE-Q v6.0), across cultures, in terms of their psychometric properties. Methods: Electronic search engines and databases, namely, Scopus, OvidMedline, Google Scholar and reference tracking were used to search for literatures on psychometric properties of EDE-Qv6.0. The search terms used were eating disorder examination-questionnaire, EDE-Q, psychometrics, reliability, validity and utility. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied for selection of articles. Studies were included if they conducted psychometric evaluations on the original (i.e., English version) or adapted EDE-Q v6.0. The PRISMA guideline was also applied in search strategies and selection of articles for review. Results: Fourteen papers were retrieved on EDE-Q, specifically, the sixth version of the test has been translated and adapted to various languages and psychometrically evaluated on Japanese, Portuguese, American, Finnish, French, Norwegian, British, Australian, Italian and German populations. EDE-Q v6.0 has recorded good to excellent internal reliability across languages and cultures. Construct validity of EDE-Q v6.0 on its factorial structure is very controversial with limited fitness into its initial theoretical four-factor structure. Nonetheless, EDE-Q v6.0 recorded a very high utility values. Conclusion: EDE-Q v.6.0, in particular, has recorded good validity, reliability and utility values across cultures. However, the EDE-Q v.6.0 is yet to be adapted into Malay, hence, calls for further research on its adaptation and psychometric properties.

Keywords: Systematic Review, EDE-Q V6.0, Test Adaptation
VALIDITY OF THE STATE-TRAIT ANXIETY INVENTORY (FORM Y) AMONG MALAYSIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Chua Bee Seok¹, Harris Shah Abd Hamid², & Jasmine Adela Mutang³

¹,³ Universiti Malaysia Sabah
² Universiti Malaya

ABSTRACT

Health Ministry statistics reveal a worsening state of mental health problems among Malaysian students, from one in 10 individuals in 2011 to one in five in 2016. Experts cite anxiety and depression as the main causes of mental health problems among students in Malaysia. However, an anxiety measure that has been validated for use with Malaysian students is still lacking. Thus, the main objective of the current study is to determine the psychometric proprieties of the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (Form Y) (STAI) among Malaysia university students. The STAI contains separate self-report scales for measuring state and trait anxiety. The S-Anxiety scale consists of 20 statements that measure how respondents feel “right now, at this moment.” The T-Anxiety scale also consists of 20 statement that assess how respondents generally feel. The STAI models were tested in the current study using confirmatory factor analysis. The analysis was conducted with Structural Equation Modelling to assess the suitability of the model in Malaysia context. In addition, reliability and validity of the model were also tested. A total of 217 university students from one of the university in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah were randomly selected to participate in this study.

Keywords: The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Confirmatory Factor Analysis, Reliability, Validity
**Theme 10: Integration of indigenous and cultural psychology with health sciences and medicine**

**Time:** 10.45-12.15pm  
**Room:** Seminar 4  
**Session Chairperson:** Fadzel Wong Chee Ping

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STUDI KASUS : MOTIVASI TRADISIONAL HEALER DALAM MENJALANKAN PEKERJAANNYA SEBAGAI PENGOBAT ALTERNATIF

Budi Sarasati
Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berupa penelitian kualitatif eksplanatoris, berfokus pada berbagai macam bentuk lain dari pengobatan penyakit, yang disebut sebagai pengobatan alternatif, disebut juga alternative healer atau traditional healer. Tujuan studi ini adalah: 1) melihat motivasi perilaku para pengobat dalam menjalankan pekerjaannya, 2) bagi masyarakat umum pengobatan alternatif merupakan salah satu bentuk help seek behavior atau perilaku pencarian pengobatan yang sudah menjadi kewajaran bila masyarakat menderita suatu penyakit. Metode penulisan menggunakan studi kasus dengan 3 subyek pengobat, dari 4 cara pengobatan berbeda, yaitu bekam, prana, dan pijat refleksi. Pengambilan data menggunakan cara in depth interview, observasi langsung, dan observasi partisipatif. Analisa data terdiri dari aktifitas memeriksa, mengelompokkan, membuat tabulasi, mereduksi data, membandingkan data dalam rangka menguji proposisi. Lokasi pengambilan data sesuai dengan domisili/tempat tinggal pengobat. Kesimpulan dari tulisan ini adalah sebagai bagian dari budaya masyarakat, pengobatan alternatif mempunyai ruang gerak yang lebih luas sehingga menjangkau lapisan masyarakat bawah yang tidak dapat mengakses pelayanan kesehatan, selain itu dari sisi pengobat, ternyata bukanlah semata-mata mencari keuntungan, tetapi lebih ke arah menolong orang yang sedang membutuhkan pengobatan.

Kata Kunci: Pengobat Alternatif, Alternative Healer, Traditional Healer, Help Seek Behavior
ANALYSIS STUDY ON THE SERVICE CLIMATE EFFECT THROUGH MEDIATION OF NURSE EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT TOWARDS PATIENT’S EXPERIENCE IN INDONESIA

Iip Wahyuni Permatasari
Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to analyze nurse employee engagement has a role as a mediator that influencing service climate towards patient experience in the hospital through Indonesia. Nurses in their important role as the caregiver also part of organization keepers are expected to be the agent of change between the patient and the hospital. This study surveys 161 nurses in Rumah Sakit Bintang Amin Bandarlampung Indonesia. This study is using questionnaire which adopted from previous research by Schaufelli, et al (2010). Simple and multiple regression analysis were used to study between variables. In order to examine the mediator role is using Baron and Kenny mediation analysis (1986 in Gelfand, Mensinger and Tenhave, 2009).

Keywords: Service Climate, Employee Engagement, Patient Experience, Nurse, Hospital
SIGNIFICANCE OF PAKIKIRAMDAM IN NURSING

Dael, Celine Mae, Jaro, Ma. Christelli, Mahiwo, Namahig Asa, & Yaneza, Audrey Garcelle

University of the Philippines

ABSTRACT

Nursing as a profession requires care and compassion and involves daily interactions with other people. The way that this is carried out is reflective of the nurses’ culture and beliefs. Filipino nurses are known to be accommodating and caring to their patients, and respectful to elders and the to the ones in authority. Filipino nurses are also used to passivity. They are able to understand other individual’s thoughts and feelings even with the absence of nonverbal cues. These characteristics are results of the values and social skills that are embedded in the Filipino culture. This study evaluated the manifestations of pakikiramdam as a tool in pakikipagkapwa in nurse-patient relationships. Filipino nurses from Metro Manila, Philippines were interviewed about their experiences as nurses. The interviews were analyzed using thematic analysis. Analysis showed that Filipino nurses use the social skill and interpersonal value of pakikiramdam in assessing the physical, emotional, and social needs of their patients which as a result is applied in pakikipagkapwa. Pakikipagkapwa through pakikiramdam is used to know the ideal relationship between nurses and their patients. Nurse-patient relationships include provision of physical, emotional, and social support to patients. Pakikipagkapwa, with the aid of pakikiramdam, affects the quality of the relationships that nurses have with their patients and their way of administering care to their patients.

Keywords: Pakikiramdam, Pakikipagkapwa, Nursing, Filipino Psychology
WHY DID JAVANESE WOMEN CORRUPT?

Fakhirah Inayaturrobbani & Fathul Himam

Universitas Gadjah Mada

ABSTRACT

Various studies have found that women are more ethical than men. It draws the assumption that the greater representation of women in government will promote the lower level of corruption. However, there are growing opposite researches that show women are not that ethical. Thus, in this preliminary study, I tried to explore the contextual reason of why Javanese women did corruption. Using a phenomenological approach, I interviewed four women corruptors who stay in prison, located in Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta is a well-known city for its strong Javanese culture and the lowest corruption rate region in Indonesia. The finding showed that Javanese culture influences the negotiation power of the Javanese woman that leads to corruptive behavior.

Keywords: Woman, Corruption, Javanese Culture
ADAPTATION, ACCULTURATION AND SOCIAL IDENTITY IN PENDALUNGAN COMMUNITY

Prakrisno Satrio

Airlangga University

ABSTRACT

The Pendalungan community is a small picture of Indonesia that consists of different ethnic groups with many cultural backgrounds. Pendalungan community is a mix of two cultures, although one family but has many differences, namely Javanese culture and Madura culture. Although Madurese culture is a sub-culture of Javanese culture, there are many fundamental differences between the two. Pendalungan is the acculturation of the two cultures. This research is a qualitative research as a preliminary research involving 3 informants and some experts. The location of this research is in the districts of Jember and Lumajang, East Java, Indonesia. There are some findings that are proof that Pendalungan community adaptation to overcome the changes and reduce the acculturation stress coming from the meeting of Javanese and Madura culture. The adaptation ultimately also affects the individual’s social identity.

Keywords: Adaptation, Acculturation, Social Identity, Pendalungan
PENGETAHUAN PEMAKANAN DAN KECERGASAN FIZIKAL DALAM KALANGAN PASUKAN LATIHAN PEGAWAI SIMPANAN (PALAPES)

Fadzel Wong Chee Ping & Gavin Vun
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

Terdapat banyak kajian yang lepas mengenai tahap pengetahuan pemakanan dan kecergasan fizikal dalam kalangan pelbagai golongan tetapi masih tiada maklumat yang jelas mengenai tahap pengetahuan pemakanan dan kecergasan fizikal dalam kalangan Palapes. Justeru, tujuan kajian rintis ini adalah untuk mengkaji tahap pengetahuan pemakanan dan kecergasan fizikal dalam kalangan Palapes. Terdapat 60 responden iaitu terdiri daripada 30 lelaki dan 30 perempuan menyertai kajian ini yang dipilih secara rawak. Instrumen kajian yang digunakan ialah borang kaji selidik (demografi, status kesihatan dan pengetahuan pemakanan), diari makanan, pengukuran antropometri (berat, tinggi, ukuran pinggang dan pinggul) dan ujian kecergasan fizikal. Nutrical digunakan untuk menganalisis pengambilan nutrien. Ujian t independent digunakan untuk membandingkan tahap pengetahuan pemakanan dan kecergasan fizikal di antara Palapes lelaki dan perempuan. Kajian ini mendapati bahawa Palapes mempunyai tahap pengetahuan pemakanan yang memuaskan dan kecergasan fizikal yang baik. Indeks jisim tubuh (IJT) dan nisbah pinggang-pinggul adalah ideal dalam semua responden. Tiada perbezaan yang signifikan dalam pengetahuan pemakanan di antara Palapes lelaki dan perempuan (p>0.05). Palapes lelaki didapati lebih cergas secara signifikan berbanding dengan Palapes perempuan (p<0.05). Kajian rintis ini menunjukkan penglibatan diri dalam aktiviti Palapes dapat memberi kesan positif ke atas pengetahuan pemakanan dan kecergasan fizikal di mana menyumbang kepada tahap kesihatan yang baik.

Kata Kunci: Pemakanan, Kecergasan Fizikal, PALAPES
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DIFFERENCES INFLUENCE OF CONFORMITY TO SOCIAL IDENTITY ON MEMBERS OF TRADITIONAL ART GROUP OF BANTENGAN, JARAN KENCAK, AND REOG IN EAST JAVA

Fahyuni Baharuddin
Universitas of Surabaya

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a unitary country full of diversity and cultural richness, ethnicity, arts, religious beliefs and so on. But Indonesia can unite the diversity with "Bhineka Tunggal Ika" which means different but still one. Cultural diversity is a necessity that is owned by the Indonesian people and cannot be denied its existence. East Java, which is one of the provinces in Indonesia, grew several cultures and became a local wisdom for local people. This study is devoted to 3 artistry of Bantengan art in Trawas, Jaran Kencak art in Lumajang and Reog art in Ponorogo. These three arts have a characteristic that is done communally, combining elements of dance, though kanuragan, music and mantra is very thick with magical nuances. This art is more interesting when it has entered the stage of trance that the players become "possessed" with their ancestral spirits. This study aims to determine the effect of conformity on social identity on members of art groups. Social identity is defined as the self-concept of a person derived from the knowledge possessed by the members of the group of his group which is deemed to be in accordance with his own identity. While conformity is an individual adjustment to the existing norms in a group where they consider the members of the group to be true and to be liked by their group members. This research uses survey method in collecting data, using conformity scale and social identity scale adapted from previous research which has been tested its validity and reliability. To test the hypothesis used t-test analysis. The population in this study are members of art groups Bantengan, Jaran Kencak and Reog in East Java. The sample of each group member was 30 people taken using incidental sample technique. From the results of this study is expected to be able to identify the influence of conformity on the social identity of group members so as to maintain the diversity and cultural richness in Indonesia with the principle of Bhineka Tunggal Ika.

Keywords: Traditional Art Bantengan, Jaran Kencak, Reog, Conformity, Social Identity
THE EFFECT OF TRAINING RATOH JAROE DANCE ON STUDENT RESILIENCY, LIFE SATISFACTION, AND SELF COMPASSION

Irfan Aulia Syaiful & Ratih Nur Oktavianti

Mercu Buana University

ABSTRACT

Traditional Dance exercise is assumed to have positive effect (ex. Resilience) for students but not much research studies this. This study examines the effect of traditional Acehnese dance training called ratoh jaroe dance on student resilience, self-compassion, and life satisfaction. This study was conducted on high school students aged 15-17 years with a sample of 60 female students from two different schools. This research uses Two-Group Randomized Pre-Post Test Design. In this study two groups were formed to measure the different test of the study (intervention group and non-intervention group). The results of this study indicate that in the experimental group (intervention) had increased resilience, self-compassion, and life satisfaction and the control group (not intervened) experienced a significant decrease in resilience, self-compassion, and life satisfaction. Therefore, ratoh jaroe dance training is effective to improve student resilience, self-compassion, and life satisfaction.

Keywords: Ratoh Jaroe Dance Training, Resilience, Self-Compassion, Life Satisfaction
Efficacy of Combined Poco-Poco Dance and Relaxation in Improving Cognitive Function, Functional Balance and Quality of Life among Elderly with Cognitive Impairment

Dina Adam

Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences

Abstract

Cognitive impairment in older adults affects cognitive function, functional balance, and quality of life among older adults. Therefore, this study aimed to determine the effectiveness of dance therapy as compared to relaxation in improving the cognitive function, functional balance and quality of life of cognitively impaired older adults. A quasi-experimental study was conducted among 84 institutionalized older adults who met the inclusion criteria. Forty-four subjects underwent Poco-poco dance therapy and relaxation (Intervention group-IG), whilst another 40 underwent relaxation exercise (Control group-CG), twice a week for 6 weeks duration. The outcome measures included the Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) to assess cognitive function, Quality of Life–Alzheimer’s disease (QOL-AD) to assess the quality of life and Timed Up and Go (TUG) to assess the mobility and functional balance. Results of repeated measure ANOVA indicated that there were statistically significant interactions between group*time on the cognitive (MMSE), [F2,164=60.19, p<0.05, partial η2=0.42, Δẍ IG=2.9, Δẍ CG=1.4]; functional activity (FAQ), [F2,164=43.63, p<0.05, partial η2=0.35, Δẍ IG=4.5, Δẍ CG=0.4]; quality of life (QOL-AD), [F2,164=33.07, p<0.05, partial η2=0.29, Δẍ IG=4.4, Δẍ CG=2.8]; functional balance (TUG), [F2,164=78.21, p<0.05, partial η2=0.49, Δẍ IG=-3.1, Δẍ CG=0.3]. In conclusion, dance therapy provides a desirable improvement in cognitive function, functional activity and balance, quality of life among older adults with cognitive impairment. There is a need to promote Poco-poco dance as an alternative to exercise among older adults with cognitive impairment in the institutions to improve their mental and physical health as it is simple, cheap and does not require any equipment.
INDIGENOUS CONCEPTS OF CHAPMAN’S LOVE LANGUAGES IN BALI

Edwin Adrianta Surijah
Universitas Dhyana Pura

ABSTRACT

Original love languages theory by Chapman believed there are five types of what makes people feel loved. This article reported an indigenous perspective on love languages to discover whether there is unique and distinct love languages in Bali. Open-ended questionnaire (n=400) were filled by participants as data gathering technique. Data were analyzed with grounded theory perspective. Selective coding resulted seven key findings: quality time, words of affirmation, acts of service, physical touch, sacrificial love, character and temperament, and feelings. Four out of five love languages were similar and confirmed through this research. However, result also showed indigenous element of feeling loved which involves sacrifices and affection.

Keywords: Love, Love Languages, Indigenous Psychology, Grounded Theory
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<td><strong>Alfred Chan</strong></td>
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ABSTRACT

This research aims to study the effect of transformational leadership with mediation role of psychological capital (PsyCap) and group cohesion on work engagement. We used the JD-R model as a background theory to explain the relationship between the 4 factors on work engagement. The idea of this research derived from Indonesian Military Peacekeeper. All Indonesian Military Peacekeeper had a mission to work across country for 1 year. They are working together in a team to bring the peace in the country their assigned to. In order to perform well, they need to engage in their work. This is built on past studies which indicates a strong significant relationship between employee engagement and employee performance (Anitha, 2014). The participants of this research were 253 Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) which is on duty as military peacekeeper. This was a quantitative research with Hayes analysis for hypothesis testing. Finally, the results showed that psychological capital (PsyCap) and group cohesion partially mediated the influence of transformational leadership on work engagement.

Keywords: Transformational Leadership, Psychological Capital, Work Engagement, Group Cohesion, Military Peacekeeper, Jd-R Model
TURNING TEAM EFFECTIVENESS ON INDONESIAN MILITARY PEACEKEEPER: THE EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL AND TEAM ADAPTATION

Novita Hidayati
Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT

For the last two decades, a growing number of researchers have been focusing on the relevance of adjustments processes for team effectiveness. To explaining the effectiveness of a team, characteristic of the team can not be ruled out. The troops which is on duty as military peacekeeper were unique character’s team because they had to work together as a team for temporary time to bringing the peace on the conflict country that their assigned to. Surely, team and individual factor were important things to get better understanding about team effectiveness. On this study, we examined the effect of team adaptation (as a team factor) and hope, optimism, resilience, self efficacy/ PsyCap (as a individual factors) to team effectiveness of Indonesian National Armed Forced (TNI) which is on duty as military peacekeeper in a conflict country. This study was a quantitative research with 250 partisipants. Finally, the results showed that both team adaptation and PsyCap were an important aspect of team effectiveness.

Keywords: Team Effectiveness, Hope, Optimism, Resilience, Self Efficacy, Psychological Capital, Team Adaptation, Military Peacekeeper
DOES PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL ENHANCE WORK ENGAGEMENT OF INDONESIAN MILITARY PEACEKEEPER? THE MODERATING ROLE OF FAMILY-WORK CONFLICT

Helmi Pamungkas
University of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Previous research based on JD-R model has found Personal Resources as the predictor of work engagement and job demands as moderator of personal resources-work engagement relationship. Current research is trying to examine the work engagement model (based on JD-R) in military context. The purpose of this study is to know the interplay between psychological capital (personal resources) and family-work conflict (job demands) as factors that predict work engagement. We hypothesized psychological capital as personal resources will effect work engagement. Furthermore, we also test the effects of family-work conflict as job demands in moderating the relationship between psychological capital to work engagement. The participants in this research are 253 soldiers of Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) who serve as Indonesian Military Peacekeeper. Study results showed that psychological capital has a positive effect on work engagement. Moreover, moderation analysis by Process revealed family work conflict significantly moderate psychological capital effect on work engagement. It means level of family-work conflict would intervene soldiers’ psychological capital and then would decrease/increase work engagement. Finally, it is importance for military organization to keep soldiers’ work engagement by selecting high psychological capital’s soldier into peacekeeping mission and manage family-work conflict during pre-deployment training and deployment (peacekeeping mission).

Keywords: Work Engagement, Psychological Capital, Family-Work Conflict, Peacekeeper
ORGANIZATIONAL STRESSOR OF BUDGETARY CONSTRAINS AMONG HIGHER EDUCATION DEANS: AN ONTOLOGICAL MULTIPLE CASE STUDY

Alfred Chan Huan Zhi
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

One area that has not been studied extensively is stress for academic deans in community colleges and this is a deficiency that needs to be overcome for the benefit of both academic deans and community colleges in achieving their objectives of effective education (Wild, 2002). Several literatures in deanship studies disclosed the existence of organizational stressors uniquely faced by higher education deans. To gain as much understanding as possible, participants will be asked in-depth, open-ended questions that will draw out a complex and detailed understanding of the issue (Creswell, 2007). To examine organizational stressors faced by higher education deans, 10 higher education deans of a Malaysian public university were selected. 3 areas of budgetary constrains were discovered to constitute as the phenomenon of organizational stressor uniquely experienced by deans. These areas were reported in budgetary cuts, consequences of budgetary reductions and cost increments.
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APLIKASI MODEL TOP-DOWN: STRATEGI INSTRUKSIONAL BAGI MENINGKATKAN KEMAHIRAN MEMBACA DALAM KALANGAN PELAJAR-PELAJAR DI SEKOLAH RENDAH PEDALAMAN, SABAH

Sabariah Sharif & Zainah Binti Yunus
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

Penyelidikan Kualitatif ini dilaksanakan untuk melihat keberkesanan Model Membaca Top-Down sebagai satu pendekatan instruksional dalam meningkatkan kemahiran literasi dalam kalangan pelajar-pelajar Tahun 2 di sekolah rendah Pedalaman, Sabah. Objektif penyelidikan ini adalah untuk membantu meningkatkan kemahiran membaca dalam kalangan pelajar-pelajar Tahun 2. Selain daripada itu, penyelidikan ini juga bertujuan untuk mendapatkan pandangan guru dan pelajar tentang aplikasi Model Top-Down dalam pengajaran membaca serta ingin meneroka perkaitan di antara sokongan model membaca dengan kemahiran membaca. Seramai dua puluh (20) orang pelajar yang belum menguasai kemahiran membaca di peringkat permulaan telah terlibat dalam penyelidikan ini. Analisis kajian menunjukkan terdapat perubahan yang positif dari segi minat dan motivasi membaca dalam kalangan pelajar-pelajar. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan intervensi kemahiran membaca melalui Model Top-Down berupaya meningkatkan kemahiran membaca dalam kalangan pelajar-pelajar.
Kepimpinan Pengetua Memartabatkan Profesionalisme Keguruan dalam Pembelajaran Abad 21 di Sekolah Menengah Terpilih di Negeri Sabah

Rohani Binti Marasan & Dg. Norizah Ag. Kiflee@Dzulkifli, & Colonius Atang

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Kepimpinan, Profesionalisme Keguruan, Pembelajaran Abad ke-21
HUBUNGAN PERSONALITI DENGAN PENGURUSAN KONFLIK GURU DI SEKOLAH MENENGAH

Nuradieana Afiza Binti Abd Hamid, Dg. Norizah Ag Kiflee@Dzulkifli, & Muhamad Suhaimi Taat

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini adalah untuk mengenalpasti hubungan personaliti dengan pengurusan konflik guru sekolah menengah. Empat buah sekolah harian biasa terlibat dalam kajian ini dan seramai 230 orang guru dijadikan sebagai responden. Soal selidik yang dibina mengandungi 57 item, 8 item ciri demografik, dan 15 item jenis-jenis personaliti diadaptasi dari Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI). Data dianalisis menggunakan korelasi pearson. Hasil kajian mendapati terdapat hubungan personaliti guru dengan pengurusan konflik guru [r= 0.337, N=230 P<0.01]. Ini menunjukkan hubungan antara personaliti guru dengan pengurusan konflik adalah hubungan positif. Hubungan yang positif ini bermaksud semakin tinggi tahap personaliti guru responden semakin tinggi juga tahap pengurusan konflik responden tersebut. Daripada analisis yang dibuat didapati terdapat hubungan antara personaliti terhadap pengurusan konflik. Kesimpulannya, konflik adalah sebahagian dalam kehidupan harian kita. Bagi melahirkan sistem pentadbiran sekolah yang berkualiti, warga sekolah haruslah bijak mengurus konflik yang berlaku dalam sekolah. Justeru itu, usaha-usaha untuk menangani konflik di organisasi sekolah perlu dilakukan supaya ianya dapat dikurangkan pada satu tahap tertentu dan boleh diterima dalam organisasi. Pengetua sebagai pemimpin dan pentadbir teratas sekolah perlu bijak dalam mengendalikan sesuatu konflik yang berlaku di kalangan guru di sekolah.

Kata Kunci: Personaliti Guru, Budaya Guru dan Pengurusan Konflik
NEURO-LINGUISTIC PROGRAMMING DAN BIO-FEEDBACK: PENDEKATAN DALAM MENINGKATKAN MOTIVASI DAN PENCAPAIAN AKADEMIK PELAJAR BERISIKO DI SEKOLAH INTEGRITI DI MALAYSIA

Emila Rohaza binti Abdul Aziz & Sabariah Sharif
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP), Bio-Feedback, Motivasi, Pencapaian Akademik, Pelajar Berisiko, Sekolah Integriti

**Kata Kunci:** Gempa Bumi, Ranau, Persepsi, Murid, Media Massa
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LIFEWORLD PHOTOGRAPHER’S: SHARE HAPPINESS IN PHOTOGRAPHY A STUDY IN SOCIAL MEDIA INSTAGRAM

Khoirun Nisa Aulia Sukmani
University of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The beautiful conveyed by photographer’s in every photo that is shared to the general public, is a form of experience and value gained in a process of creating photos. Sad and happy, good and bad, received by photographer’s from interaction with nature and humans around. A creation shared in social media, consciously or unconsciously, the photographer’s also gives a message to the netizen in social media, although the message will always be interpreted differently depending in who see it. How is this seen? In-depth interviews and virtual observations were made on social media accounts of photographer’s, to see how the interaction and response in sharing photos. This article tries to explain the search for a photographer’s “imaginative” path to creating a photo that has a message, which will not escape the experience and value it receives when interacting with nature and humans around. Although the purposes of photographer’s sharing photos is for self-image in social media, but the purpose of creating photo is to give a message, that is happiness.

Keywords: Message, Share Happiness, Value, Experience, Photographer’s, Photography, Social Media
DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL NETWORKING ADDICTION SCALE

Usama Rehman & M. G. Shahnawaz
Jamia Millia Islamia, India

ABSTRACT

With the usage of social networking increasing day by day, its impact has become an area of concern. Till date, there is no specific scale to assess social networking addiction per se, rather they are either website specific or too generic. In the present research we have attempted to develop a theoretically and psychometrically sound tool to assess social networking addiction using criteria laid by Griffiths - Salience, Mood Modification, Tolerance, Relapse, Withdrawal and Conflict. Three different studies were conducted on three samples of college students. In the first study, theoretical model was tested on 525 students and 3 items from a total of 24 items were removed during confirmatory factor analysis. A second order construct “Social Networking Addiction” was also assessed and confirmed. In the second study, Test retest reliability was assessed on a sample of 78 students with a time gap of 25 days and results confirmed that the scale is a reliable measure. In the third study, Convergent and Divergent validity was established on a different sample of 334 using other psychological constructs. The results from test retest analysis suggest that social networking addiction is relatively permanent and needs intervention. The present study fills the gap in the knowledge reservoir by providing a theoretically and statistically sound tool to assess Social Network Addiction.

Keywords: Social Networking Addiction Scale, Confirmatory Factor Analysis, Test-Retest Reliability
THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PREDICTORS OF INTENTION TO USE SNS, OVERALL SNS USE AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG MALAYSIAN ELDERLY

Siah Poh Chua, Puan Wirawahidabinti Kamarul, Ooi Chia Sin, Low Sew Kim, Lee Wan Ying, Tan Ting Ying, William Hoi Wei Yuan, & Glory Nancy

Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman

ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out the psychological factors that may improve the usage of social network sites (SNS) and the quality of life (QoL) among the elderly. Purposive and snowball sampling methods were adopted to recruit about one hundred elderly to participate in this survey. The results did not find significant impacts of perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness on the intention of using SNS, which were different from the predictions of technology acceptance model. However, the subjective norm as proposed by the reasoned action approach was found to be a more significant predictor for the intention of using SNS. Community centres are suggested to create some training programs for the elderly to use the SNS and to encourage their significant others to use SNS to connect with the elderly.

Keywords: QoL, SNS, Elderly, Malaysia
EFFECT OF ELECTRONIC MEDIA USAGE ON ERGONOMIC RISK FACTORS AMONG YOUNG CHILDREN

Norzarina Othman & Kee Jiay Yeo

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Digital technology is affecting the way students’ learn, and assumed to increased their learning understanding besides to make their life more easier. However, over-use of the technology is found to have multiple negative impacts on the users, including young children. This paper presents the effect of electronic media use on young children’s ergonomic risk factors. Ergonomic is a scientific discipline concerned with understanding of the interaction between humans and their daily activities. Over-use of electronic media lead to ergonomic risk factors and the imperfection posture between human body systems in the usage of this technology brought to musculoskeletal disorder. The discomfort and injury that influenced by over-use of electronic media connected to basic ergonomic principles: maintain neutral posture, work in the comfort zone, allow for movement and stretching, reduce excessive force, reduce excessive motions, minimize contact stress, reduce excessive vibration and provide adequate lighting. The understanding of basic ergonomic principles that impacts into the usage of electronic media lead to the identification of ergonomic risk factors among students including young children.

Keywords: Children Spend With Technology, Influence Of Electronic Media Use, Children Ergonomic Risk Factors
SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE USAGE AMONG LONELY USERS: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Anjuman Bains & Sheema Aleem
Jamia Milia Islamia, India

ABSTRACT

The focus in this paper is upon understanding the loneliness in the context of social networking sites. The empirical literature presents mostly quantitative data with contrary results which have failed to give an in depth clarity about the loneliness phenomenon in social networking site context. The present research thereby is an attempt to understand two core aspects of the phenomena using qualitative analysis- 1) How the individuals who rank high on loneliness use the social networking sites 2) What psychological effect does the usage of such networking sites have on lonely individuals. In first phase 50 undergraduate students were approached on whom the UCLA loneliness scale and a screening questionnaire about usage of Facebook was administered. In second phase six interviews were taken of candidates who were short listed and agreed to be part of study. Interpretative phenomenological analysis was used for analyzing the transcripts. The results revealed three major themes: - a) Lack of social acceptance: 1) Passive use of social networking site: 2) Low self disclosure, b) the two selves and c) Psychological effect: 1) Social comparison, 2) the benefits of being a user. The present research is one of the first few attempts to understand the phenomena of loneliness in the context of social networking site with in-depth interviews. Furthermore these finding are significant as they provide bases for understanding social networking site addiction in relation with loneliness which may assist clinical psychologists to create effective interventions for individuals experiencing loneliness and having SNS addictions.

Keywords: Loneliness, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis
THE RELATIONSHIP OF SMARTPHONE ADDICTION, LONELINESS AND SOCIAL ANXIETY AMONG EMERGING ADULTS IN MALAYSIA

Tan Ke Han, Foo Huey Jia, Kan Zhe Ching, & Low Sew Kim
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman

ABSTRACT

Smartphone addiction is a growing concern among emerging adults where it influenced young peoples’ behaviour, interpersonal relationships, well-being and academic performance. In Malaysia the digital users of age between 15 to 24 were the highest who access internet through smartphone. It leads to health problems and psychological effects where people felt disconnected with the absent of their phone. The objectives of this study are to determine the relationship of smartphone addiction, loneliness and social anxiety among emerging adults in Malaysia. Cross sectional study was conducted among 336 emerging adults through survey method and online social network using convenience sampling. The samples aged from 18 to 25 years old. A self–reported questionnaire which included demographic information, Smartphone Addiction Scale (SAS-SV), UCLA loneliness Scale and Social Anxiety Questionnaire for Adults was used. The result showed that there was a significant relationship between loneliness and social anxiety, $r = .11, p = .02$. It also revealed that loneliness ($\beta = .12, p = .02$) and social anxiety ($\beta = .12, p = .03$) were significant predictors of smartphone addiction. The findings of the study is important in creating awareness among parents, counsellors, teachers, mental health professional and policy makers of the severity of smartphone addiction by resolving loneliness and social anxiety among emerging adults.

Keywords: Emerging Adults, Smartphone Addiction, Loneliness, Social Anxiety
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<td>How perceived negative gender stereotyping towards women manager explains work-family conflict? Moderation effect of income in banking industry</td>
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<td>Political Intolerance among Workers: Do Demographic Characteristics Predict it?</td>
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HOW TO BOOST INNOVATION ON MILLENNIALS? EXAMINING WORK MEANINGFULNESS AS A MODERATOR ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB AUTONOMY AND INNOVATION WORK BEHAVIOR AMONG MILLENNIALS WORKERS

Harlita NTB
Indonesia Universitas

ABSTRACT

Innovation is the key organization to be able to defend itself in the midst of global competition today. At the same time, the organization is also required to be able to manage millennials workers who currently grow more rapidly and play a major role in determining the effectiveness of the organization through the innovation work behavior that resulted. This study aims to measure one of the job characteristics ie job autonomy in influencing the emergence of innovative work behavior among millennials workers. In addition, it will also test the moderate effects of work meaningfulness as one of the important aspects that millennials workers consider in influencing the relationship between job autonomy and innovative work behaviors. The sample of this study comes from questionnaires that are filled online and offline by 453 respondents who are millennials workers in government and private agencies with work locations around Jakarta Indonesia. To measure the job autonomy, we used part of the autonomy task characteristic contained in The Work Design Questionnaire developed by Morgeson and Humphrey (2006) with α=0.84. To measure work meaningfulness, we used Work and Meaning Inventory (WAMI) developed by Steger et al.,(2012) with α=0.80 and then to measure innovative work behavior, we use scale from Janssen (2000) with α=0.87. Analytical approaches used include testing of instrument validity using Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) with Lisrel Program and moderation effect testing with regression analysis using Hayes Process Tools V3.0 in SPSS 22.0 system. The results of this study show that job autonomy and work meaningfulness each have a significant direct effect on innovative work behavior. While there is no moderate effect of work meaningfulness in affecting relationship between job autonomy and innovative work behavior. Furthermore, there are discussions theoretical and methodological reasons for these results and offer future direction for research.
HOW PERCEIVED NEGATIVE GENDER STEREOTYPING TOWARDS WOMEN MANAGER EXPLAINS WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT? MODERATION EFFECT OF INCOME IN BANKING INDUSTRY

Siti Khadijah Binti Zainal Badri

University Of Nottingham Malaysia Campus

ABSTRACT

This study investigates moderation effects of income in relationship between perceived gender stereotyping towards women manager and work-family conflict in banking sector. A quantitative study using survey was utilized in collecting the data with a total of 90 usable respondents in this study. Result was analysed using SPSS Process. It was discovered that income did moderated the positive relationship between negative stereotypes towards women manager with work-family conflict. Interestingly, those with salary above RM80,000 had lower work-family conflict eventhough with high perceived negative gender stereotype. Implication was discussed at the end of this paper together with its limitation.
THE ROLE OF INTERPERSONAL JUSTICE IN THE RELATIONSHIPS OF INCIVILITY ON LECTURERS’ DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND JOB SATISFACTION

Nurul Ain Hidayah Binti Abas
Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris

ABSTRACT

Incivility brings abundant negative consequences to employees’ satisfaction in jobs and health. The aim of this study is to examine the relationships between incivility and job satisfaction and between incivility and depressive symptoms. Using 180 employees in a public university, the role of supervisors’ interpersonal justice as a moderator on relationships between incivility and job satisfaction and between incivility and depressive symptoms was also investigated. Results indicated that incivility was positively associated with depressive symptoms, while negatively associated with job satisfaction. The product indicator approach analysis revealed that interpersonal justice buffered the negative consequences of incivility on subordinates with supervisors whom are having high rather than low interpersonal justice. This study’s primary contribution is on academic incivility literature in demonstrating supervisors’ interpersonal justice as a social support in a work context. In practical, being the first study in Malaysia that employs an in-depth investigation on incivility in academia, both supervisors and lecturers must be well-informed and vigilant of interpersonal mistreatment at the university to produce interactive and harmony learning environment.

Keywords: Incivility, Depressions, Job satisfaction, Mistreatment, Justice
POLITICAL INTOLERANCE AMONG WORKERS: DO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS PREDICT IT?

Bonar Hutapea
Universitas Tarumanagara

ABSTRACT

Scholars have argued that demographic variables are critical factors that could also be used together with other factors to explain the variances in the political behavior. Despite of high attention on political (in)tolerance and attempt to comprehend its determinants, research into its socio-demographic characteristics’ role have been scarce and remain inconsistent. Following an interdisciplinary review of the literature, this present study as attempts to address inconsistencies and shortcomings identified in previous research, therefore, explores the relationship between some demographic variables and intolerance. Specifically, hypotheses are developed concerning the relationship between key socio-demographic variables and political intolerance among working youth as replication study of research that previously done among college students using a self-designed open ended questionnaire, demographic questions, and *liked the least content controlled pluralistic intorance* questionnaire adopted from Sullivan et al. (1982). Data analysis using t-test, ANOVAs, and dummy regression indicated that gender, employment status, organizational membership and education did not play role in political intolerance. Participants’ age is the only socio-demographic factor which has significant relation with intolerance. The study therefore, recommends that, any attempt to reduce intolerance should consider this variable. Limitations of this study were discussed in term of possible subsequent research.

**Keywords:** Political Intolerance, Demographics, Age, Gender, Education, Membership, Workers
### Theme 11: Art, music, and humanities and sciences in promoting happiness, health and well-being

**Time:** 2.00-3.30pm  
**Room:** Seminar 4  
**Session Chairperson:** Tan Chee Seng

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<td>Making meaning: Orang Asli children’s perspectives expressed through drawing</td>
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<td>Curiosity Mediates the Relationship between Openness to New Experience and Meaning in Life: A Longitudinal Study</td>
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PERBANDINGAN LIMA GAYA PENGURUSAN KONFLIK THOMAS & KILLMAN (1974) DENGAN GAYA PENGURUSAN KONFLIK DARIPADA PERSPEKTIF ISLAM

Siti Marziah Zakaria
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Pengurusan Konflik, Thomas Dan Killman, Perspektif Islam
ABSTRACT

This paper presents a study on cultural tolerance values and practices in Malaysia as a multicultural and pluralistic country. Participants were 126 undergraduates from a Malaysian public university. The participants comprised of both males and females from diverse cultural background, ethnic origins, religions and mother tongues. Participants responded to open-ended questions on their cultural tolerance values and practices. The survey was conducted online. Preliminary analysis of the responses indicated participants generally agree that people should be allowed to practice their own culture. They generally described themselves as highly tolerant. They reported open and positive emotions (e.g. curiosity, interest and grateful) and positive reactions (e.g. acceptance and respect) about others who practice different cultures. Findings indicated the participants in this study generally reported high level of cultural tolerance values and practices. This study provides insights about how people, particularly university students, react to different cultures and practices.

Keywords: Cultural Tolerance, Tolerance Values, Tolerance Practices, Multicultural, Malaysia
MAKING MEANING: ORANG ASLI CHILDREN’S PERSPECTIVES EXPRESSED THROUGH DRAWING

Johari Talib, Nuzha Mohd Taha, & Mohamad Azli Jailani

UNITAR International University

ABSTRACT

The importance of listening to children’s perspectives has been emphasized in a wide range of recent research using variety of strategies, including drawing. This paper explores the use of drawing as a strategy to engage with young children around the topic of world views. Originally there were 40 children taking part in the research, later only ten of them aged 9 to 12 were chosen as final participants. Children were asked to draw anything cross to their mind without restriction to any specific theme. Results of the study depicts for boys, their theme were concentrated on environment, deep forest, house, fruit orchard in the forest, swimming in the river and hunting activities. Few boys attempted to draw other themes such as football match, car, and invasion of tractor into their village. The themes depicted by children were not much related to the themes present in any of the text books they use in the learning process. Children world views or prior knowledge therefore failed to support the learning process in the classroom suggesting that they may need more exposure to the outside world.

Keywords: Orang Asli, Children, Worldviews, Drawing, Environment, Themes, Support
PENGUNGAN MAKE BELIEFS COMIX SEBAGAI AKTIVITI PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA ARAB DI UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA KELANTAN

Amanee Abdul Hai, Ahmad Zaki Amiruddin, Ahmad Abdul Rahman, Wan Ab Wan Daud, & Nor Abdul Rahman
Universiti Malaysia Kelantan

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini diketengahkan bagi membentangkan satu aktiviti pengajaran dan pembelajaran (PdP) bahasa Arab yang dilaksanakan oleh pengajar dan pelajar menggunakan aplikasi atas talian berbentuk multimedia dan komik yang dinamakan Makebeliefscomix. Pelajar pada mulanya didedahkan dengan alatan (tools) Makebeliefscomix dan cara penggunaanannya. Kemudian mereka dibahagikan secara berkumpulan dan dikehendaki menyediakan satu storyboard komik perbualan ringkas bahasa Arab menggunakan aplikasi Makebeliefscomix. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kuantitatif di mana satu soal selidik disediakan bagi mengetahui persepsi pelajar terhadap aplikasi komik Makebeliefscomix serta kecenderungan mereka terhadap penggunaan aplikasi ini dalam pengajaran dan pembelajaran (PdP) bahasa Arab di Universiti Malaysia Kelantan. Hasil kajian mendapati, pelajar mempunyai persepsi yang tinggi terhadap penggunaan komik atas talian Makebeliefscomix dalam pembelajaran bahasa Arab dengan nilai purata min 4.06. Dalam rumusan kajian, pengkaji berharap penggunaan Makebeliefscomix dapat mempelbagaikan kaedah dan strategi PnP bahasa Arab yang sedia ada disamping menyahut seruan Menteri Pendidikan Tinggi ke arah Revolusi Perindustrian Keempat (Industri 4.0). Beberapa cadangan penambahbaikan diusulkan bagi memaksimumkan penggunaan aplikasi ini.

Kata Kunci: Bahasa Arab, Komik Atas Talian, Makebeliefscomix
PENDIGITALAN PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA ARAB DALAM ERA REVOLUSI INDUSTRI 4.0 (IR4.0)

Ahmad Zaki Amiruddin¹, Zulazhan Ab. Halim², & Nurkhamimi Zainuddin³

¹ Universiti Malaysia Kelantan
² Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin
³ Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

ABSTRAK

Revolusi Industri 4.0 (IR4.0) yang dikaitkan dengan penggunaan alatan digital dan proses mendigitalkan produk secara maksimal telah memberi impak besar ke atas hampir keseluruhan sektor dan bidang di seantero dunia. Bidang pendidikan di peringkat pengajian tinggi turut menerima kesan daripada IR4.0 sehingga terhasilnya agenda Malaysia Higher Education 4.0 (MyHE 4.0) yang menekankan proses pembangunan kurikulum dalam talian dan cara penyampaian kurikulum secara lebih kreatif. Topik ini akan menyentuh teori dan konsep berkenaan pendigitalan pembelajaran bahasa Arab dalam era IR4.0. Fokus topik adalah kepada sorotan beberapa kajian berkaitan yang dipilih, metodologi, proses reka bentuk dan pembangunan, platform dalam talian yang diguna pakai dan ciri-ciri pembelajaran yang didigitalkan. Kertas kerja konsep ini adalah bertujuan memperkenalkan topik kajian yang akan dibincangkan secara lebih terperinci untuk dibentangkan pada peringkat pengajian ijazah kedoktoran. Kesimpulan daripada topik ini, pembelajaran bahasa Arab dalam era IR4.0 menjadi lebih interaktif dan kreatif. Di samping itu, pendigitalan pembelajaran bahasa Arab adalah sejajar dengan agenda Pelan Pembangunan Pendidikan Malaysia 2015-2025 (Pendidikan Tinggi) atau singkatannya PPPM(PT) di bawah lonjakan yang ke-9: Pembelajaran Dalam Talian Tahap Global (GOL).

Kata Kunci: IR4.0, MyHE4.0, Reka Bentuk dan Pembangunan, Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab 4.0, Lonjakan ke-9 PPPM(PT)
CURIOSITY MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OPENNESS TO NEW EXPERIENCE AND MEANING IN LIFE: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY
Chee-Seng Tan & Anna Wen-Huey Ong
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman

ABSTRACT
The purpose of this small-scale, longitudinal study was to explore the impact of personality on meaning in life. While past studies showed a positive relationship among openness to new experience, curiosity, and meaning in life respectively, no study has directly examined whether and how openness contributes to a meaningful life. The present study addressed this gap by proposing and testing a mediation model to investigate the role of curiosity in the association between openness to new experience and meaning in life. The participants consisted of 76 undergraduate students in Malaysia who completed the Openness subscale of the Big Five Inventory, Curiosity and Exploration Inventory II, and Meaning in Life scale across three waves with a two-week interval. Supporting our hypothesis, the results showed that openness positively influenced curiosity, which in turn, increased presence of meaning. The model continues to hold even after controlling the effect of searching for meaning. The findings not only offer further support to past findings but also shed light on the underlying mechanism of the positive relationship between openness and meaning in life. The present study also provides the first piece evidence to the causal relationship among openness, curiosity, and meaning in life and suggests being curious could be a way to promote a meaningful life among emerging adults.
### Theme 7: Diagnosis, counseling and treatment of health problems

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DESCRIPTION OF ANXIETY LEVELS FAMILY CARRYING FAMILY MEMBERS WITH MENTAL DISORDER

Univer...

ABSTRACT

A total of 55 mental illness patients in Bandarharjo urban village were treated by the family. The condition of the patient becomes a burden for the family in providing care. The purpose of this study is to describe the level of anxiety in caring for family members who have mental disorders. This research uses descriptive analytic quantitative method. The results of this study obtained the characteristics of respondents most aged 44-55 years as many as 21 respondents (38.2%), most education graduated elementary school that is 25 respondents (45.4%) and employment most employed 27 respondents (49.1%). Level of anxiety of respondent that is not gold 2 respondent (3.6%), minor anxiety 14 respondent (25.5%), anxious being 20 respondent (36.4%), worried weight 15 respondent (27.3%) and panic 4 respondents (7.2%).

Keywords: Psychotherapy, Anxiety, Descriptif
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS COUNSELING NEEDS: WHAT COMPONENTS ARE IMPORTANT?

Zaida Mustafa & Mohd Azli Bin Jailani

UNITAR International University

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to identify the components of counseling needs as perceived important by secondary school students. The understanding of the needs is crucial for school counselors in tailoring the specific counseling programs for students. The study was conducted in qualitative method where the data was analyzed in three phases of reviewing exercises; a) focus group interviews that involved 16 (N=16) students as participants from two different secondary schools in Selangor, b) open-ended questionnaire was distributed randomly to 331 (N=331) respondents from three different secondary schools in Terengganu, Perak and Selangor, and c) interview sessions to gain school counselors’ opinions about student counseling needs that had involved 5 (N=5) school counselors. The findings of the study have shown that the components of counseling needs as highlighted by the students can be grouped into six different categories; first is personal development, second is academic development, third is family, fourth is stress/emotion, fifth is peers relationships, and sixth is career development.
INVESTIGATING THE ROLE OF COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE IN DIABETES HEALTH MANAGEMENT

Rohaiza bt. Mohamed Som, Yap Chin Choo, & Chie Qiu Ting

Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman

ABSTRACT

There is increasingly use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) alongside prescribed medicine among individuals with chronic disease especially when health information is easily accessible using Internet and Smartphone. Unsurprisingly, CAM ideas are commonly shared among diabetic individuals because there is no effective cure for diabetes in conventional medicine today. Malaysians are rich in cultural heritage, have their own unique methods in managing health issues. However, little is known about the actual benefits of these CAMs being practiced by the patients despite its popularity. Similarly, research on psychological effects among those who consume CAM is scarce. Therefore, this research aimed to investigate the psychological effects through self-efficacy, optimism, locus of control and problem-solving ability and glycemic control in patients who consume any form of CAMs as part of their diabetes care regimen. The study was conducted via a mixed-method cross-sectional design in which data was collected using interviewed and questionnaire involving 20 interviewees and 236 survey Malaysians who met the inclusion criteria. Diabetes Self-Efficacy Scale (SPERC, n.d.), Problem-Solving Inventory (Heppner, 1982), Health Locus of Control (Wallston et al., 1998), Revised Life Orientation Test (Scheier et al., 1994), Perceived Diabetes Self-Management Scale (Wallston et al., 2007) were used. Nvivo, correlation and ANOVA were deployed for data analyses. The results indicated 34% of the respondents consumed CAM where the commercialized health food being most popular followed by garlic-ginger juice and herbs. Relationships between efficacy, control, problem-solving and optimism are positively correlate with HbA1c and perceived self-care. However, there is no different in glycaemic control between CAM and non-CAM users. The findings implied that positive mental health plays an effective role in diabetes self-management while consuming CAM may be psychologically benefitting to diabetic individuals but no impact to improve their physical health condition.

Keywords: Diabetes, Perceived Self-Care, Hba1c
PATERNAL BEHAVIOUR AS A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TOWARDS THE OCCURRENCE OF CHILD ABUSE

Mimi Fitriana Zaini
UCSI University

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the phenomenon of child abuse among Malaysian children of three different schools in Kuala Lumpur, from their own perspectives. The study explored the emergence of child abuse from the children immediate environment, home. Paternal behavior was investigated in the current study as a contributing factor towards the occurrence of child abuse. The study also focused on the impacts of the abuse in children’s mental well-beings. The present study hypothesized that (1) Child abuse will be higher in the families with punitive fathers as compared to the families with non-punitive fathers, (2) the occurrence of child abuse will be more among girls as compared to boys, (3) Child abuse will be higher in the families with fathers occupation is self-employed as compared to other types of fathers’ work. A sample of one hundred fifty male and female school’s students in the age ranging from 8 to 12 years was randomly selected from three schools. The indigenously Child Abuse Scale (CAS) and Bronfenbrenner Parental Behaviors Questionnaire (BPBQ) were used in the current study. A Multiple Regression Analysis showed a significant contribution of one predictor (Paternal behaviors) and non-significant contribution of another predictor (Gender) to abuse. T-test for independent groups was used to see the effect of high and low groups of abuse for their paternal behavior. The results showed that high groups have punitive fathers than the low groups. Analysis of variance was also performed to see the differences of abuse among children of father’s different occupational groups. The results demonstrated that abuse and neglect were more likely to be found in students whose fathers’ work is as businessman or self-employed.
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTEGRATIVE GROUP COUNSELLING TOWARDS DEPRESSION AND AGGRESSION AMONG PRISON INMATES

Azahar Che Latiff, Mohd Dahlan A. Malek, Wan Anor Wan Sulaiman, & Puteri Hayati Megat Ahmed

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to identify the effectiveness of integrative therapy treatment towards depression and aggression among prison inmates. Integrative therapy in this study refers to treatment module which are consisted of four integrated theories in a counselling process. It involved the combined therapy of Person Client Centred (PCC), Rational Emotions Behaviour Therapy (REBT) and Choice Theory Reality Therapy (CTRT) as technical treatment. Meanwhile, Stimulus Organism Response (SOR) act as educational principle or training. Integrative therapy is conducted on the respondents for six session of group counselling. This study is a quasi-experiment involving 160 depressed prison inmates (80 treatment; 80 control) and 140 aggressive inmates (70 treatment; 70 control) from five prison institutions as the respondent for this study using purposive sampling. Inmates are identified as respondents using high cutting point of depression using Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and high aggression using Aggressive Questionnaires (AQ). For the data analysis, non-parametric test such as Mann-Whitney Test and Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test were used based on the normality test using Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk test. Result from the Mann-Whitney Test shows that the treatment group had higher declining rate as compared to the controlled group for depression and aggression. Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test also shows the same result as the treatment group indicates a decline in rate from the pre and post of the treatment compared to the controlled group. The results of this study are hope to act as the medium for using integrative model which is rarely use in studies in this country especially in the field of treatment for prison inmates. It is also expected that it can be applied in different setting which offer treatment service such as hospitals, social work institution, police institute, schools, higher learning institutions and others.

Keywords: Treatment Module, Group Counselling, Integrative Therapy, Prison Inmates
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AMALAN DAN PENGETAHUAN TINDAKAN TATATERTIB TERHADAP KEUTUHAN ETIKA DAN INTEGRITI DALAM KALANGAN PENTADBIR SEKOLAH

Abang Gharul Annuar Bin Abg Abdul Gani & Mohd Khairuddin @ Jerry Bin Abdullah

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Tindakan Tatatertib, Keutuhan Etika Guru, Integriti Guru
THE INFLUENCE OF AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP TO ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIORS (OCB): PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL AS MEDIATOR

Prillia Saraswati Putri Hadini, Alice Salendu, & Eka Gatari

University of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The present study was attempted to explore the relationship among perceived authentic leadership, psychological capital and organizational citizenship behaviors (OCB). It was also intended to determine the mediating role of psychological capital in the relationship between perceived authentic leadership and OCB. Targeted participants are employees of company in Indonesia with one year or more of work experiences, has a supervisor and minimum senior high school as education background because it assumed that characteristics will understand questions in this study (N=200). Authentic Leadership Questionnaire (Walumbwa, Avolio, Gardner, Wernsing & Peterson, 2008), Psychological Capital Questionnaire (PCQ) (Luthans, Youssef, & Avolio, 2007), and OCB Scale (Lee & Allen, 2002) will use to assess the study variables. Hayes mediation analysis and Sobel’s test will use to explore and test hypothesis.

Keywords: Authentic Leadership, Psychological Capital, Organizational Citizenship Behaviors, Employee in Indonesia
IMPACT OF WORKPLACE ISOLATION ON EMPLOYEE WELL-BEING: A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON YIN YANG

Fangguo Su Ching
Shen Zhen University

ABSTRACT

The Yin Yang philosophy of Chinese culture is a basic rule for Chinese to deal with interpersonal relationships. This leads to the existence of workplace isolation which is based on surface harmony(Yang) and blocking development opportunities(Yin). Therefore, workplace isolation, "face harmony and heart disharmony", has a deep philosophical foundation of Yin Yang in Chinese cultural context. "Face breaking and heart disharmony" (extremely Yin), "tear face" type of workplace ostracism, is usually considered unforgivable in the Chinese cultural context. It is more common that "there is a line for favor(renqing), a good meeting in the future", and it is also a moral obligation to keep face in China (Chen, 1988). Existing researches of negative organizational behavior only explain the phenomenon of "heart disharmony", but there is no clear theoretical answer to the workplace isolation phenomenon of "face harmony to heart disharmony"(both Yang and Yin). This study intends to explore workplace isolation phenomenon of "face harmony to heart disharmony"(both Yang and Yin) in the context of China's organization. What are the effects of workplace isolation on employee well-being? From a practical perspective, how to identify and intervene invisible workplace isolation? The indigenous research of workplace isolation is still in its infancy. Therefore, this study explores impact of workplace isolation on employee well-being, which enriches indigenous research of negative organizational behavior. In practice, workplace isolation, "face harmony to heart disharmony"(both Yang and Yin), have a good disguise effect. However, workplace injury to employee well-being is not necessarily less than that of others. Therefore, the results of this study are of great value for managers to identify and intervene invisible workplace isolation.
POSTER
SESSION
AAICP 2018
THE ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR AS A MEDIATOR IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB SATISFACTION AND TURNOVER INTENTION

Tiara Dean Risa & Debora E. Purba
University of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to investigate the mediating effect of organizational citizenship behavior in the relationship between job satisfaction & turnover intention. Drawing on social exchange theory, we expect that individuals with high job satisfaction will show high OCB too, and in turn show low turnover intention. Data were taken from teachers in an International School in Jakarta (N = 80). Result showed that OCB was found to fully mediate the relationship between job satisfaction and turnover intention (Indirect effect = -0.2700, Boot SE = 0.1424, 95% CI [-0.574, -0.025]). Theoretical and practical implication were further discussed.

Keywords: Turnover Intention, Job Satisfaction, Organizational Citizenship Behavior
EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AS A MEDIATOR BETWEEN PERSON-JOB FIT AND TURNOVER INTENTIONS

Henry Wijaya & Debora Eflina Purba
Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the mediating role of employee engagement, namely work engagement and organizational engagement, in the relationship between person-job fit and turnover intentions. Data were taken from Generation Y employees working in a remote area of a private company (N = 217). Data were analyzed using Hayes’ PROCESS macro on SPSS software. Results showed that work engagement and organizational engagement mediated the relationship between person-job fit and turnover intentions. Theoretical and practical implications were further discussed.

Keywords: Person-Job Fit, Work Engagement, Organizational Engagement, Employee Engagement, Turnover Intentions, Generation Y
ASSESSMENT OF STRESS MANAGEMENT AND POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH PROGRAM FOR CHILD CANCER SURVIVORS

Kim, Euiyeon

Inha University

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of the stress management and posttraumatic growth (SM & PTG) program on child cancer survivors. The study was pre-and post-test research design. The study participants included 14 child cancer survivors. The SM & PTG program has eight sections to be performed in 15-minute. Four sections for SM which contained deep breathing and imaginary. Four sections for PTG which contained growth-writing. The participants completed the self-administered questionnaire before and after the intervention. The questionnaires included the Rhode Island Stress and Coping Inventory (RISCI), posttraumatic growth inventory, self-efficacy, program satisfaction. Participants included 8 boys and 6 girls and their mean age was 22.3 (± 3.5) years old. This study found no significant difference in stress and coping, PTGI, and self-efficacy between pre-post conditions. The Program satisfaction mean score 4.15 (±0.49). The results from the current study indicated that the SM & PTG program was undetermined in SM and PTG for child cancer survivors. However, program satisfaction result was in an acceptable level. A more intensive program is highly suggested to decrease stress and improve PTG outcomes.

Keywords: Child Cancer, Stress Management, Posttraumatic Growth, Growth Writing, Stress
STRESS AND SMOKING AMONG RESPONDENTS IN MUKIM SEPANG, SEPANG, SELANGOR

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stress is the response people may have when presented with work demands and pressures. Behavioral responses are more obvious, where people will act differently when they are reacting to stressors, such as smoking.

Objective: This study aimed to determine the association between stress and smoking among respondents in Mukim Sepang, Selangor.

Methodology: Cross-sectional study was conducted, via a face-to-face interview using a translated DASS 21 questionnaire. A simple random sampling of adults aged 18 years and above was selected. The data was analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) Version 20.0.

Result: Overall, out of 114 respondents, only 7.9% have stress. Among the respondents, majority (85.8%) practice calm down as their coping, whereas only 2.6% smokes. However, among the respondents who were stressed, there was only one smoker. Statistically there was no significant association between stress and smoking status in this area.

Conclusion: Although there was no association between stress and smoking but it is crucial to keep giving health awareness on dangers of smoking, as there might more people will smoke for coping with their stress. It is also important to give health awareness on appropriate stress coping skill so that people will not practice negative or bad coping skill.

Keywords: Stress, Smoking, Coping Skill, Amount of Cigarette
INFLUENCE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS LIFE STRESSOR AND SLEEP DISTURBANCE ON DEPRESSION: CROSS-CULTURAL SURVEY IN JAPANESE AND CHINESE UNDERGRADUATES

Eiko Matsuda
Toyo University

ABSTRACT

Background: Depression is one of the mental health problems that should be addressed globally. In the depression survey of 23 countries, the depression problem in university students is serious especially in East Asian countries (Steptoe et al., 2007). Both student life stressor and sleep disturbance are cited as background factors of depression.

Aim: Survey was conducted to clarify following purposes: to verify the depression model of university students from student life stressor and sleep disturbance, and to examine the model by depression level from the result of multiple-population analysis.

Methods: More than 1,100 students (Japanese students, Chinese students, Chinese international students in Japan) participated in the three self-rating questionnaires; depression symptoms, the scale of life events in interpersonal and achievement domains for university students, and sleep disturbance symptoms such as insomnia, hypersomnia, and nightmares.

Result & Conclusion: Common in the data of three groups, sleep disturbance had stronger effect than student life stressor on depression. From the results of analysis on depression severity, when the depression is not severe or is mild, dealing with the stressor is effective but when the depression is moderate or severe, it is more effective to handle sleep disturbance. Therefore, to prevent depression, although it is important to support increasing skills to cope with stress, the importance of pharmacological treatment and non-pharmacological treatment such as cognitive behavioral therapy was suggested.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE TENDENCY AND THE MENTAL HEALTH OF JAPANESE AND CHINESE UNDERGRADUATES

Lu Jingyi & Eiko Matsuda
Toyo University

ABSTRACT

Obsessive-compulsive symptoms found among non-clinical individuals are defined as obsessive-compulsive tendency (OCT). The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between OCT and the mental health of Japanese and Chinese undergraduates. The Obsessive-Compulsive Tendency Scale (OCTS) and the University Personality Inventory (UPI) were administered to 159 Japanese and Chinese undergraduates (52 male, 107 female). The OCTS included five symptoms: “endless rechecking”, “indecisiveness”, “rightness”, “doubt”, and “washing compulsion”. The UPI consisted of three sub-factors: “psychophysiological complaint”, “depression”, and “anxiety”. Multiple regression analysis revealed significant positive correlations between “doubt” and three sub-factors of UPI (psychophysiological complaint, depression and anxiety), and also between “indecisiveness” and two sub-factors of UPI (depression and anxiety). The other three factors of OCTS (endless rechecking, rightness, and washing compulsion) showed no correlation with UPI. The results indicated that the cognitive factors related with “indecisiveness” and “doubt” of OCT are strongly associated with the mental health of Japanese and Chinese undergraduates. Cultural differences of OCT will also be discussed.
A RESEARCH OF CONTEXT- AWARE BASED ENERGY SAVING GENOMICS-BIO WIRELESS SENSOR INFORMATION TRANSMISSION ALGORITHM

Byungjoo Park¹, Changseop Song¹, Sehee Maeng¹, Seungeun Lee¹, and Seungyong Shin¹
Gwanghee Heo²

¹ Hannam University
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ABSTRACT

Recently, a large collapse on the safety and efficiency of SOC public structures is rising as a social issue. In this research we suggest developing a seamless wireless sensor data information transmission system for maintaining a next-generation SOC infrastructures capable to realize and adapt the current situation with data abstracted from energy-saving ICT genetic biometric wireless sensor technology and equipment, which imitates a principle of the central nervous system, through an optimized wireless sensor distributed network system.

Fig. 1 Context-Aware based Energy saving Genomics-Bio Transmission System
PERCEPTION TOWARDS MENOPAUSE AMONG MENOPAUSAL WOMEN IN SG PELEK, SEPANG, SELANGOR MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Menopause is one of women’s many important natural life-stages and a challenging period of difficult physical and emotional changes. During menopause, hormonal fluctuations and changes in estrogen levels can affect mood. However, the symptoms experienced by menopausal women are wide and vary at differing intensities. This study aimed to determine the perception towards menopause among menopausal women in Sg Pelek, Sepang, Selangor. Cross-sectional study was conducted, via a face-to-face interview using a structured questionnaire. Women aged 30 years and above and have been residents for at least three months were selected through simple random sampling. The data was analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) Version 20.0. Overall, almost 37% of respondents were menopause. Majority (70.7%) felt that they were old after reaching menopause and 19.5% perceived that they were not a perfect woman. Majority of the menopausal women have negative perception towards menopause. It is important to have more awareness activities to inform women regarding menopause.

Keywords: Menopause, Perception, Stress, Menopausal Women, Selangor
THE INFLUENCE OF PEER SUPPORT IN DRUG RELAPSE

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²Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the relationship between the peer support in the aspects of moral, emotional, and social supports, and the inclination to relapse among former drug addicts. This study involves 242 former addicts that completed their treatment and rehabilitation period and utilises two instruments, the Inventory of Drug-Taking Situations, (IDTS) by Annis and Martin (1985) and the Social Provisions Scale (SPS) by Russell and Cutrona (1984). This study uses descriptive statistical method or frequency to see the percentage for the demographic factor, while the inferential statistical method such as the Pearson correlation, the one-way ANOVA, and the t-test were used to test the research question. Results show that emotional support scored the highest, followed by moral and social supports. The Pearson correlation analysis shows a significant link between peer support for the emotional, moral, and social supports aspects and the inclination to relapse. The results conclude that the peer could influence the inclination to relapse among former addicts. In summary, peer become a source of rationalization for various types of devian behaviour and affecting former drug addicts to decide to relapse.

Keywords: Drug, Relapse, Peer, Moral Support, Emotional Support, Social Support
THE EFFECT IF PASSIVE LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES ON THE ONSET OF ADOLESCENT OBESITY

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ABSTRACT

It is commonly believed that increase of sedentary lifestyle is potentially a risk factor of obesity. However, studies addressing this association is lacking. This study investigated the effect of passive leisure-time activities on the onset of adolescent obesity. Passive leisure-time activities include TV/video viewing and using computer or game device. Using Korean Children & Youth Panel Survey data (n=1605), life table and discrete-time survival analysis was applied for research purpose. The current analysis is based on the 5-year panel data of the sample group from 2012 (elementary school, 6th grade) to 2016 (high school, 1st grade). Variables of passive leisure-time activities were used as time-varying predictors. Also, this study analyzed the general interaction between time and each predictor. The passive leisure-time activities including TV/video viewing (OR=1.13, 95%CI: 1.01-1.27) and using computer or game device (OR=1.15, 95%CI: 1.03-1.23) were associated with the likelihood of adolescent obesity. These effects persisted after controlling for potential risk factors of adolescent obesity including gender, mother education status, exercise time, sleeping hours per day, household income. Analyzing the interaction between time and each predictor, TV/video viewing had statistically significant effect on adolescent obesity in 2nd grade in middle school (OR=1.31, 95%CI: 1.01-1.69). Also, using computer or game device had statistically significant effect on adolescent obesity in 2nd and 3rd grade in middle school (2nd grade: OR=1.28, 95%CI: 1.02-1.61/ 3rd grade: OR= 1.37, 95%CI: 1.14-1.65). These results suggest that programs for preventing and managing adolescent obesity need to focus on changing passive activities into physical activities and special attention should be paid to adolescent in middle school years.
COMPARISON STUDY OF ANTIDEPRESSANT AND ANTICONVULSANT FOR MANAGING CHRONIC PAIN DUE TO LUMBAR DISC HERNIATION

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ABSTRACT

Background. Disc herniation occurs mainly between the fourth and fifth decades of life and has been estimated that 2-3% of the population could be affected. Anatomical alteration of lumbar disc herniation (LDH) responsible to promote pain and radiculopathies. More than 90% of LDH patients showed improvement without surgeries. Objectives. To compare the efficacies of antidepressant and adjuvants for managing chronic LDH pain in Dr. Kariadi Hospital Semarang- Indonesia. Subjects and Methods. A forty patients definitely diagnosed as LDH graded 1-2 have been evaluating for pain improvement based on Numerical Rating Scale (NRS) in outpatient department of neurology. By executive sampling method each subjects have prescribed of paracetamol (1000mg/day) or sodium diclofenac (25mg/day) in combination with gabapentin (150mg/day), diazepam (2mg/day) or amitriptyline (25mg/day) consistently evaluated of pain improvement in week 12 and 24. Results. Significantly of pain improvement (Chi-Square p= 0.0053) showed in subjects receiving analgesics and amitriptyline either in week 12 (mean 40.7, SD= 17.3) and 24 (mean 61.15, SD= 13.33). Eleven patients prescribing of sodium diclofenac and amitriptyline showing their significances in week 12 and 24 (paired t-test p< 0.0023, two-way Anova p< 0.05) and so with nine patients received paracetamol and amitriptyline (paired t-test p< 0.0025, two-way Anova p< 0.05). Whereas 20 subjects receiving gabapentin, diazepam dan paracetamol or sodium diclofenac have not significantly improved of pain intensities in week 12 and 24. Conclusions. Amitriptyline play a role to enhance the descending inhibitory of pain impulse by increasing the serotonin (5-HT) and norepinephrine then acted as suprapinal analgesia. When the nerve fibers are damaged the voltage-gated sodium channels (VGSCs) participate in abnormal firing and neuropathic pain events. It has interaction with opioid receptors inhibited adenosine reuptake and blocked N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors, also with potassium channel, and might inhibited the glial glutamate transporters to mediate antinociceptive events. Gabapentin has antihyperalgesic and antiallodynic properties but does not have significant for antinociceptive purposes. NSAIDs have not show better pain relief than paracetamol.

Keywords: Anticonvulsant, Antidepressant, LDH, Pain
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PAIN DUE TO DISC HERNIATION AND SLEEP DEPRIVATION IN OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT OF Dr. KARIADI HOSPITAL SEMARANG

Trianggoro Budisulistyo & Meyvita Silviana

Diponegoro University

ABSTRACT

Background. Disc herniation of spine take a highest prevalence among 30 to 50 years old of people and in Indonesia (2016) approximately 80% placed by lumbar disc herniation (LDH). Seventy percents of disc herniation patients have had poor of sleep quality tend to poor quality of life. Purposes. To examine the association between pain intensity and sleep deprivation among cervical disc herniation (CDH) and LDH patients. Subjects and Method. A thirty patients who joined this study include of 6 patients with CDH and 24 patients with LDH which age 31 to 73 years old. The diagnosis defined by MRI images then and sleep deprivation measurement using Pittsburg Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). Subjects interviewed by filling the PSQI questionnaire and may follow by phone call. Result and Analysis. LDH might cause sleep deprivation especially in sleep latency and disturbance domain. Age less or more than 50 years old or chronicity less or more than 6 months of illness have influenced significantly (two-way ANOVA p<0.005). In moderately pain subjects showed significantly influence the sleep disturbances (p=0.175) and need medication (p=0.019) by Pearson correlation. Severe and mild pain have not significantly influenced sleep deprivation could be the amount of subjects in this study was not enough to analyze. Conclusion. There is seem an association between sleep deprivation and discs herniation patients so need more concern to manage comprehensively.

Keywords: Disc Herniation, Pain Intensity, Sleep Deprivation
STRESS EVENTS AND SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF SELF-EFFICACY: KOREAN MALE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Bae, Yong Soon & Park, Young-Shin
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to investigate representative indigenous stress events of Korean adolescents and to analyze symptoms of depression according to level of self-efficacy. The participants of this study were 350 high school students. The measurement utilized was a questionnaire developed by Park (2013). The depression and self-efficacy scales produced a good range of reliability, Cronbach α=.87-.94. The results were as follows: First, Korean adolescents indicated that the most representative stress events was academic stress with a high rate of response of over 2/3. The next frequent response category was career planning, followed by family problems, and school life stress. The rate of response for each category was the same across all self-efficacy groups. Second, for Korean adolescents there were significant differences of depression symptoms among the self-efficacy groups. The low self-efficacy group showed a greater degree of depression than the high self-efficacy group.

Keywords: Stress Events, Indigenous Psychology, Depression Symptoms, Self-Efficacy, Academic Stress
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR THERAPY TO REDUCE SOCIAL ANXIETY LEVEL IN SOCIAL INTERACTION AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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Padjadjaran University

ABSTRACT

Social anxiety is the third largest mental health problem in the world today and the average age of onset is during adolescence. Intervention of this anxiety can be very important to prevent the development of social anxiety disorder in adulthood. Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) is one of the well-known psychological intervention for people with social anxiety. The aim of this research is to examine the effectiveness of Cognitive Behavior Therapy to reduce social anxiety level in social interaction among adolescents. This research used Pre-Experimental Design with a single group. Participants in this research were 5 high school students who experienced social anxiety in social interaction. They were given Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS) that was adapted in Bahasa Indonesia and received CBT intervention in 6 sessions. The design of CBT intervention is adapted from Judith Beck (2011). In addition to questionnaires, data were also obtained through interviews and observations. The results of Wilcoxon Signed Ranks showed that there was a significant difference between the level of social anxiety in social interaction among participants before and after CBT (z= -2.023, p<.05). All participant experienced a cognitive change in the core belief that made the level of social anxiety decreased. However, there were difference in behavioral changes between each participant caused by individual differences.

Keywords: Cognitive Behavior Therapy, Social Anxiety in Social Interaction, Adolescents
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BULLYING BEHAVIOUR AND BEING VICTIMS OF BULLYING WITH SUBSTANCE USE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOLS STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The review of literature has shown that there is an increase in bullying and substance use in early adolescents. However, there are limited studies that address the relationship between bullying behaviour and being victims of bullying with substance use. The objectives of this study are, (a) to investigate the prevalence of substance use among secondary school children, (b) to determine the relationship between bullying behaviours and substance use, (c) to identify the relationship between bully victims and substance use. This study was conducted on a group of high school children who responded to Participant Behaviour Role Scale (Catherine A. Quinn et al., 2016) and The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD, 2015). Data will be analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 23.0. Results from the study will provide more understanding regarding school bullying and substance use.

Keywords: Bully, Substance Use, High School Children
THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL ABNORMALITIES OF THE BRAIN AND DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY IN CHILDREN WITH EPILEPSY AT DR. KARIADI GENERAL HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Epilepsy is a common neurologic disorder in childhood. About 30% of children with epilepsy present behavioral or cognitive impairment. An electroencephalogram (EEG) is obtained in the child with developmental delay for two main reasons: the evaluation of a concomitant seizure disorder and as part of the diagnostic evaluation of delay. the EEG may provide information allowing the diagnosis of a specific electroclinical syndrome. Electroclinical syndromes are a constellation of clinical features associated with a characteristic EEG. Clinical features include a characteristic age of onset of seizures and growth, and developmental and cognitive dysfunction. Objectives: To study correlation between electrophysiological abnormalities of the brain with developmental delay in children with epilepsy at Dr. Kariadi General Hospital Method: This was a cross sectional study. The subjects were children with developmental delay and epilepsy at Dr. Kariadi General Hospital Semarang since January 1st - December 31st 2017. Data was obtained from medical record including age, sex, EEG patterns and developmental delay type. Data get noted and analyzed. Result: There were 27 patients with developmental delay. 15 male and 12 female. The age range were 0-4 yo (77.8%), 5-11 yo (18.5%), 12-16 yo (3.7%). The abnormalities of EEG patterns obtained of spike (37%), sharp wave (14.8%), slow wave (11.1%), low amplitude (11.1%) and normal (25.9%). The most location of EEG pattern abnormality was general region (25%), and the second was left frontocentral (20%). Statistical analysis using Chi square test showed no significant correlation between developmental delay and age, sex, EEG abnormalities, location and distribution of EEG patterns (p>0.05).Conclusions: There were no correlation between electrophysiological abnormalities and developmental delay in children with epilepsy

Keywords: Epilepsy, Electrophysiological Abnormalities, Developmental Delay
THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN INFLUENCING HEALTHY LIFESTYLE OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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1,2,3 Universiti Malaysia Kelantan
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ABSTRACT

This research aims to understand how young people utilise Instagram to track and share food data. Social media is one of the most popular networking medium among the people nowadays. Social media refers to an “online application” that is focusing on interaction, collaboration and sharing of contents among its users. Using the social media for networking enables people to communicate with each other all over the world. Most users of social media are young people who communicate via social media applications and services rather than face to face. Consequently, the Internet has influenced people’s opinion about food and further analysis of this effect or its impact on young people would be beneficial. The research paradigm for this study will be that of the advocacy/participatory view which arises out of concern with action-based agenda for reformation that may change the lives of the participants and the institutions in which individuals work or live. This research employs a mono-method research design using a qualitative method. A series of interviews will be used for primary data collection. The results will benefit the community in understanding the appropriateness of social media utilisation in promoting a healthy lifestyle among citizen especially the young people. Social media can be an effective and efficient tool in promoting a healthy lifestyle and also can be used by the health practitioners as an intervention platform for clinical cases.

Keywords: Social Media, Self-Tracking, Health, Food Journals
PEER PRESSURE, BODY WEIGHT AND SOCIAL ANXIETY AMONG YOUTH IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Social anxiety has become a serious mental health problem worldwide including Malaysia. It has been affecting millions of people especially youth where these people are unable to perform their daily routine. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the predictors of social anxiety among youth in Malaysia. A total of 424 respondents were recruited using cluster sampling method. The instruments used in this study were Peer Pressure Scale Questionnaire-Revised, Body Mass Index (BMI) and Social Anxiety Questionnaire for Adults to measure peer pressure, body weight and social anxiety. Data were analyzed using Pearson Correlation, One-Way ANOVA and multiple regression analysis. Results showed that peer pressure and body weight were significantly correlated with social anxiety. This indicated that the higher peer pressure and body weight among youth, the higher social anxiety they experienced. One-Way ANOVA analysis found that students who were overweight experienced higher social anxiety compared to those who were underweight or normal weight. Lastly, multiple regression analysis revealed that peer pressure is the strongest predictor of social anxiety, followed by body weight. Hence, these findings implied that both peer pressure and body weight were significant factors affecting social anxiety among youth especially peer pressure. Thus, intervention focusing on peer interaction and pressure is crucial in reducing social anxiety among youth. Furthermore, monitoring youth’s diet and maintaining a healthy lifestyle is also important in curbing this serious issue in Malaysia.

Keywords: Body Weight, Peer Pressure, Social Anxiety, Youth
SOCIAL REPRESENTATION OF KOREAN'S PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN

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Inha University

ABSTRACT

Korean indigenous parent-child relationships have been investigated extensively. In this research, a reexamination of these studies will be conducted to develop a broader and in depth understanding of the social representation of Korean's parents and children, by focusing on Park and Kim's (2004) research of Korean adolescents and adults response data. First, there were difference in the social representations of Korean adolescents and adults perceptions of fathers and mothers. The representative association attributed by adolescents and adults for fathers was a sense of strictness, and for mothers a sense of benevolence. Also, adolescents and adults perceived fathers to be respectable and reliable, while for mothers, sacrifice and strength. Second, adolescents and adults attributed both fathers and mothers with sorrow and indebtedness because of perceptions of parental sufferings, and also attributed affection for parents. Third, when it comes to Korean adults social representations of children, the most representative associations by adults of children were that they were loveable and good, and great expectations, proud, and dissatisfaction.

Keywords: Parents, Child, Social Representation, Indigenous Psychology, Strict, Sacrifice, Indebtedness, Affection
SERVANT LEADERSHIP TRAINING AS INTERVENTION TO INCREASE PERCEIVED SUPERVISOR SUPPORT THUS LOWERING VOLUNTARY TURNOVER

Ahmad Raldiano Fawzi
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ABSTRACT

The high level of voluntary turnover is often a problem for organization. Moreover, if voluntary turnover occurs in a development program which specifically conducted to find the best employee that is expected to be the next future leaders. From employees exit interview we found that lack of supervisor support is the main cause. Researcher propose a form of supervisor support through leadership theory intervention by using servant leadership. Researcher believe that servant leadership has characteristics that can contribute variants to voluntary turnover better than perceived supervisor support. It is because servant leadership has more complex characteristics than the perception of superior support. This research is a cross-sectional study using quantitative method and involving development program employees whom already resigned and those who are still working. It is found that the lack of servant leadership does affect the weak perceived supervisor support thus can be a better predictor for the high voluntary turnover.

Keywords: Voluntary Turnover, Perceived Supervisor Support, Leadership, Servant Leadership
THE EFFECT OF PERCEIVED SUPERVISOR SUPPORT AND SERVANT LEADERSHIP ON VOLUNTARY TURNOVER IN ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Ahmad Raldiano Fawzi

Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The high level of voluntary turnover is often a problem for organization. Moreover, if voluntary turnover occurs in a development program which specifically conducted to find the best employees that is expected to be the next future leaders. The research was conducted on one particular account executive development program whereas from employee exit interview we found that lack of supervisor support is the main cause of voluntary turnover. Researcher propose a form of supervisor support through leadership theory by using servant leadership. Researcher believe that servant leadership has characteristics that can contribute variants to voluntary turnover better than perceived supervisor support because servant leadership has more complex characteristics than the perception of superior support. This research is a cross-sectional study using quantitative method with development program employees whom already resigned and those who are still working as the respondents. It is found that the lack of servant leadership does affect the weak perceived supervisor support thus can be a better predictor for the high voluntary turnover.

Keywords: Voluntary Turnover, Perceived Supervisor Support, Leadership, Servant Leadership
WHAT MAKES CYBER BULLY VICTIMS? FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PERPETRATION OF CYBERBULLYING BY CYBER VICTIMS IN CUCMS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate some of the different variables that influence people to become cyber bullies. Cyber victimisation is the leading risk factor for cyberbullying. Despite this, little is known about the personal factors that are associated with a cyber-victim. 300 first year degree students from all faculties in Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences (CUCMS) were asked to complete a Survey on Cyberbullying (Bullying on Line) by Philippa Johnson (2015). The survey will be distributed to the students and data will be collected. This provides valuable information on the new and recent phenomenon of cyberbullying among undergraduates students. Statistical Package for the social sciences (SPSS) 23.0 will be used to analyze the data. Therefore, the goal is to identify the factors associated with cyberbullying perpetration by victims, versus non-victims. The expected result from this study are cyber victims with poorly regulated anger, high moral disengagement, and low mindfulness were more likely to be bully/victims.

Keywords: Bully, Victim, Cyberbullying, Cyber Victimization, Undergraduates
MODERATING EFFECT OF SEX ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SENSATION SEEKING AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG INCARCERATED ADOLESCENTS IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

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Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman

ABSTRACT

In Malaysia, it was found that incarcerated adolescents who reported ever had sexual intercourse are 7 times higher than the national prevalence among school-going adolescents (Ahmad et al., 2014; Nik Farid et al., 2014). The trait of sensation seeking, the tendency to take risks for the sake of sensory pleasure and intense excitement has an effect on adolescents’ involvement in early and risky sexual behaviour (Zuckerman, 2007). However, there is limited literature on the relationship between sensation seeking and sexual behaviour among Malaysian incarcerated adolescents. In addition, less attention has been given to the role of sex as a potential moderator of this relationship. Therefore, current study aimed to determine the relationship between sensation seeking and sexual behaviour among incarcerated adolescents in Malaysia. The moderating effect of sex on this association was also integrated in present study. A total of 325 incarcerated adolescents instituted in juvenile detention school, Sekolah Tunas Bakti across Peninsular Malaysia were recruited using purposive sampling method. Respondents were required to rate on Brief Sensation Seeking Scale (Hoyle et al., 2002) and Sexual Behaviour Inventory (Trebowx & Busch-Rossnagel, 1990). Findings demonstrated the positive relationship between sensation seeking and sexual behaviour. Yet, no significant moderating effect of sex on this relationship was found. It implied that male and female incarcerated adolescents do not have significant differences in the tendency to seek out stimulating experiences when predicting their engagement in sexual behaviour. Results of this study can serve as a reference for practitioners to address adolescents’ needs for novelty and excitement when planning sexual health and reproductive programmes. Moreover, interventions should enhance equal opportunities for both male and female incarcerated adolescents in consideration of sensation seeking.

Keywords: Sex, Sensation Seeking, Sexual Behaviour, Incarcerated Adolescents
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ILLNESS PERCEPTION AND MEDICATION ADHERENCE ON TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN BBKPM BANDUNG

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Padjajajaran University

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis (CDC, 2016). In 2016, 10.4 million people suffer from tuberculosis and 1.5 million died from the disease (WHO, 2017). Tuberculosis can be cured by treatment at least for six months. However, Munro et al. (2007) mentioned that up to half of tuberculosis patients did not complete the treatment. That case could become a problem because it may lead to drug resistance, the disease is increasingly difficult to handle and even cause death. Based on self-regulatory theory, adhere or nonadherent behavior is the result of the patient’s cognitive conceptualization about illness (WHO, 2003). The conceptualization also called as illness perception. The aim of this research is to understand how the correlation between illness perception and medication adherence in tuberculosis patients. The theory used is the self-regulatory model by Leventhal (1970) and adherence to treatment (WHO, 2003). The instrument used was the Revised Illness Perception Questionnaire (IPQ-R) (Moss-Morris et al., 2002) and self-report of drug-taking behavior. Data collected individually on each respondent. The subject in this study was 43 tuberculosis patients in BBKPM Bandung. This research used quantitative data as its main data. Data analysis used Kendall’s coefficient tau, with p-value 0.05, the result showed no significant relationship between each illness perception’s dimension and medication adherence in tuberculosis patients in BBKPM Bandung. This result suggested that high or low illness perception is not directly related to medication adherence. This finding is divert because adherence on tuberculosis patients is affected by many factors. Further research is needed to find out what aspect is associated with medication adherence in order to increase the cure rate of tuberculosis.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Self-Regulatory Model, Illness Perception, Medication Adherence, BBKPM Bandung
HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE OF FIRST YEAR MEDICAL STUDENTS
FROM UMS: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

David Matanjun, Chrystalle Bih Yuan Tan, Md Shamsur Rahman, Freddie Robinson, Urban John Arnold DSouza, & Falah Abass Mohamed Salih

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

ABSTRACT

The transition from secondary school to a tertiary learning institute for year 1 medical students can be both an exhilarating time as well as a period filled with apprehension for young people full of big hopes and even larger aspirations. Some will thrive and enjoy newfound independence while others toil and suffer, usually stoically and silently, in their attendant anxiety and unhappiness. This study aims to assess health-related quality of life and to describe factors associated with its variation and adjustment among Year 1 medical students in transition from secondary schooling. This study involved a sample (n=93) of medical students. Data include age, sex, year, physical activity, headaches, poor sleep patterns, sleepiness, skin rashes, indigestion, stomach pain, anxiety, depression, loss of appetite, exhaustion, inability to concentrate, low self-esteem, low self-confidence. Study was also carried on living arrangements such as satisfaction with the hostel; whether the hostel amenities were comparable to home; whether hostel food were appropriate to taste and appetite; how hostel hygiene compare to that at home; were hostel recreation facilities appropriate; etc. Generally the students showed a variation of QOL, from poor to good, mainly related to the mental component. Lower mean scores were found among those suffering from sleepiness, headaches and lacking physical activity. From this preliminary small scale study, comprehensive in-depth studies should be carried in the future, the results of which may assist in planning and organizing a better administration of students affairs for the benefit of the students concerned.

Keywords: Health, Quality of Life, Medical Students, Transition, Secondary, Tertiary, Education
WHAT’S ON YOUR MIND? CROSS-CULTURAL EMOTION RECOGNITION

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**ABSTRACT**

Recent research in emotion perception aims to develop naturalistic stimuli that more accurately represent real-world interactions. Cross-cultural research using naturalistic stimuli has found that observers from different cultures performed similarly in emotion perception tasks such as judgments of valence and intensity of emotion, but no previous studies have explored the identification of specific emotions. The current study aimed to explore Malaysian Chinese and Australian Caucasian observers’ ability to recognize emotions by viewing muted videos of own- and other-race targets describing one of seven emotional experiences. Both groups of observers were able to infer the emotional content based on nonverbal information; Malaysian Chinese were better at inferring all emotions, except for “fear.” When performing the task, Malaysian Chinese focused more on the mouth and the nose than the eyes, while Australian Caucasians focused mainly on the mouth, followed by the nose, then the eyes. Malaysian Chinese may have been better at recognizing emotions due to their collectivist culture, which requires them to be more sensitive to the relationships between objects by using a holistic approach. Malaysian Chinese may also perform better at the task due to their diverse culture; they may have adopted a fixation strategy that is best for recognizing emotions expressed by own- and other-race faces. Both groups of observers may pay greater attention to the lower regions of the face possibly because the mouth provides diagnostic information for recognizing emotions whereas the nose allows observers to gain a holistic view of the targets’ facial and head movements.

**Keywords:** Emotion Perception, Face Processing, Eye-Movement, Naturalistic Stimuli, Cross-Cultural
THE CONCEPTUALIZATION OF SUBJECTIVE POVERTY IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Research with Indigenous Psychological approach was aimed to develop the concept of subjective poverty in Indonesia, especially in Central Java. The population was college students in Surakarta, Central Java and sample were selected by multistage cluster random sampling technique. Totally sample was 241 respondents consisted of 50 men and 191 women. Data collecting was done by an open-ended questionnaire and content analysis was used to analyze the data. The result of the study showed that subjective poverty was multi-aspect which can be categorized in four aspect domains i.e. economic aspect (59.90%), physical and competence (7.25%), spiritual (7.25%), and psychosocial aspect (6.28%). The emergence of these aspects couldn't be separated from the internal factor that comes from the individual aspects i.e. the difficulties to distinguish the needs and desires (7.73%), negative thought and affect that arise because of the social comparison with situation and experience of others (5.31%), the lack of gratitude (4.83%), and lack of skills in money management (1.45%). It could be concluded that subjective poverty in Indonesian student perspective could become a reality or mentality of poverty.

Keywords: Subjective Poverty, Poverty Reality, Poverty Mentality
SELF-ESTEEM AMONG CYBERJAYA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (CUCMS) STUDENTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to study the level of self-esteem among students of Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences CUCMS, the relationship between self-esteem and academic performances along with household income. In addition this paper also aims to investigate which gender will prevail higher level of self-esteem. A total sample of 234 Year 1 undergraduate students will be collected for this study at Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences. The faculties involved are Faculty of Medicine, Pharmacy and Allied Health Sciences. Participants will be asked to answer a set of questionnaire that consists of demographic information and Rosenberg self-esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965). This is a quantitative, descriptive study and the data will be run using Software Package Used for Statistical Analysis (SPSS). The dependent variable is self-esteem while the independent variables are academic performance, gender differences and household income.
WOMEN’S ROLE IN THE MEDICINAL PLANTS MARKET IN THE TAMU OF WEST COAST, SABAH

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to describe women’s roles in the medicinal plants market in the tamu (local market). This paper is based on the results of a case study which was conducted in some selected tamu in West Coast, Sabah. Data has been collected via questionnaires and interviews with 84 women vendors. Finding has listed five main roles including selling medicinal plant, supply sources, cultivating medicinal plants, provide knowledge and enhancing knowledge. While, the average mean score is 3.73, which is indicate that the role of women in the medicinal plants market is positive.

Keywords: Role, Women, Medicinal plants, Tamu
STRESS EVENTS AND SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF SELF-EFFICACY: KOREAN MALE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Bae, Yong Soon & Park, Young-Shin

Inha University

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to investigate representative indigenous stress events of Korean adolescents and to analyze symptoms of depression according to level of self-efficacy. The participants of this study were 350 high school students. The measurement utilized was a questionnaire developed by Park (2013). The depression and self-efficacy scales produced a good range of reliability, Cronbach α=.87-.94. The results were as follows: First, Korean adolescents indicated that the most representative stress events was academic stress with a high rate of response of over 2/3. The next frequent response category was career planning, followed by family problems, and school life stress. The rate of response for each category was the same across all self-efficacy groups. Second, for Korean adolescents there were significant differences of depression symptoms among the self-efficacy groups. The low self-efficacy group showed a greater degree of depression than the high self-efficacy group.

Keywords: Stress Events, Indigenous Psychology, Depression Symptoms, Self-Efficacy, Academic Stress
LEADER MEMBER EXCHANGE AND JOB SATISFACTION IN EMPLOYEES PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

The most important on management of human resources in a company is creation job satisfaction employees. Job Satisfaction is assessment employees with work, shown with existence feeling happy (Luthans, 2006). One of the determining factor job satisfaction is leader member exchange (LMX). This research aim for knowing correlation between leader member exchange with job satisfaction. Subject in this research is 170 employees of KFC Soekarno Hatta Pekanbaru are determined with use technique cluster sampling. The measuring use scale leader member exchange (Liden & Maslyn, 1998) and scale job satisfaction (Luthans, 2006). Hypothesis the research is "there was a correlation between leader member exchange with job satisfaction". Based on results analysis correlation Pearson's product moment obtained value coefficient correlation (r) 0.245 and probability (p) 0.007 at level significance of 1%, which means hypothesis accepted. There is a correlation significant between leader member exchange with job satisfaction. The results research also shows that leader member exchange and job satisfaction correlated on positive. This shows the high leader member exchange employees, then job satisfaction is also increasingly high.

Keywords: Leader Member Exchange, Job Satisfaction
MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN: A PRELIMINARY FINDINGS IN SABAH

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) are often begin in childhood and increased in adolescents. According to the previous studies, MSD are a phenomenon that has received greater attention in the past decades, particularly due to their prevalence and the corresponding burden to the society. MSD cause limitations in carrying out activities, school absenteeism and the reduction of ceasing of physical activities. Majority of studies on MSD have been undertaken in developed countries thus it is argued that the prevalence and predictors associated with MSD in developing countries will be similar to those reported in developed countries. This study conducted to determine the prevalence of Musculoskeletal Disorder among Secondary School Children in Sabah.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study, to investigate the overall MSDs among 130 secondary school children in Sabah. Standardized Nordic Questionnaire, which had been translated into Malay language, was utilized as main tool in obtaining data on symptoms of different body sites.

Result: Almost of 40% respondents were 16 years old, while 57.7% were male and 42.3% were female. Results showed that the 6-month period prevalence of MSD among school children in Sabah was 68.5%. Results also indicated that knee pain/disorder had highest prevalence of MSD within previous 6 months period with 44.6%, followed by shoulder pain/disorder (43.8%), thigh pain/disorder (40%), upper back pain/disorder (37.7%), foot and hand pain/disorder each with 35.4%, neck pain/disorder with 31.5% and the lowest prevalence of MSD among school children in Sabah was 30.8% which is from low back pain/disorder.

Conclusion: In Summary, the result obtained from this preliminary study conclude that MSD seemed to exist among school children in Sabah and this finding may justify the need of intervention as well as to prevent further short and long term complication and other untoward events.

Keywords: Musculoskeletal Disorder, Pain, Secondary School Children
THE EFFECT IF PASSIVE LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES ON THE ONSET OF ADOLESCENT OBESITY

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ABSTRACT

It is commonly believed that increase of sedentary lifestyle is potentially a risk factor of obesity. However, studies addressing this association is lacking. This study investigated the effect of passive leisure-time activities on the onset of adolescent obesity. Passive leisure-time activities include TV/video viewing and using computer or game device. Using Korean Children & Youth Panel Survey data (n=1605), life table and discrete-time survival analysis was applied for research purpose. The current analysis is based on the 5-year panel data of the sample group from 2012(elementary school, 6th grade) to 2016(high school, 1st grade). Variables of passive leisure-time activities were used as time-varying predictors. Also, this study analyzed the general interaction between time and each predictor. The passive leisure-time activities including TV/video viewing (OR=1.13, 95%CI: 1.01-1.27) and using computer or game device (OR=1.15, 95%CI: 1.03-1.23) were associated with the likelihood of adolescent obesity. These effects persisted after controlling for potential risk factors of adolescent obesity including gender, mother education status, exercise time, sleeping hours per day, household income. Analyzing the interaction between time and each predictor, TV/video viewing had statistically significant effect on adolescent obesity in 2nd grade in middle school (OR=1.31, 95%CI: 1.01-1.69). Also, using computer or game device had statistically significant effect on adolescent obesity in 2nd and 3rd grade in middle school (2nd grade: OR=1.28, 95%CI: 1.02-1.61/ 3rd grade: OR= 1.37, 95%CI: 1.14-1.65). These results suggest that programs for preventing and managing adolescent obesity need to focus on changing passive activities into physical activities and special attention should be paid to adolescent in middle school years.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MAKE-UP USAGE WITH SELF-ESTEEM IN
CAMPUS AMONG WOMEN STUDENTS OF PADJADJARAN UNIVERSITY

Sarah Aurelia Saragih
Padjadjaran University

ABSTRACT

The use of makeup among students especially female students has become a standard form of appearance in the community. Students tend to pay more attention to the appearance to keep looking attractive and neat especially during lecture. This study will provide an explanation of the relationship of makeup use to Padjadjaran University students (N = 41, M = 18.37, SD = 0.859) with self-esteem level. Self-esteem is a form of self-esteem that can be a factor in the presence / absence of self-confidence in certain individuals. This research uses survey method with random sampling using online questionnaire. The conclusion of this research is a positive correlation between the intensity of makeup use in Padjadjaran University (p = 0.428) with the level of self-esteem.

Keywords: Makeup, Self-Esteem, Female Students, Social Comparison, Women
SHAME-PRONENESS, GUILT-PRONENESS, AND INTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS IN NON-SUICIDAL SELF-INJURY AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) has become a global health concern that can be witnessed amongst adolescents and young adults. In the Malaysian context, a study found that self-harm rates in Malaysia were at a rate of 16.6 per 100,000 population, in the year 2011. The current study will be carried out with 4 objectives; a) to study the prevalence of NSSI among students of a university in Cyberjaya, b) to identify the relationship between guilt and shame proneness, and NSSI, c) to investigate the link between internalizing symptoms and NSSI, d) to explore the association between internalizing symptoms and, guilt and shame proneness. The instruments used to obtain data are the Personal Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), Generalized Anxiety Disorder Assessment (GAD-7), Guilt and Shame Proneness Scale (GASP), and Inventory of Statements About Self-Injury (ISAS). The findings of the study will be discussed in terms of theory and practice.

Keywords: Self-Harm, Self-Injury, Shame, Guilt, Anxiety, Depression, Internalizing Symptoms
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BULLYING BEHAVIOUR AND BEING VICTIMS OF BULLYING WITH SUBSTANCE USE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOLS STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The review of literature has shown that there is an increase in bullying and substance use in early adolescents. However, there are limited studies that address the relationship between bullying behaviour and being victims of bullying with substance use. The objectives of this study are, (a) to investigate the prevalence of substance use among secondary school children, (b) to determine the relationship between bullying behaviours and substance use, (c) to identify the relationship between bully victims and substance use. This study was conducted on a group of high school children who responded to Participant Behaviour Role Scale (Catherine A. Quinn et al., 2016) and The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD, 2015). Data will be analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 23.0. Results from the study will provide more understanding regarding school bullying and substance use.

**Keywords:** Bully, Substance Use, High School Children
JOB SATISFACTION AND TURNOVER INTENTION IN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS: THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF AFFECTIVE COMMITMENT

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ABSTRACT

Understanding job satisfaction and turnover intention at workplace will help in retaining competent and skillful employees. This study aims to investigate the mediating effect of affective commitment on the relationship between job satisfaction and turnover intention in international school teachers. Data was collected through questionnaire from 99 international school teachers in East Jakarta indicate that affective commitment partially mediates the relationship between job satisfaction and turnover intention. Correlation and regression analysis concluded that both, job satisfaction and affective commitment, were significantly related to the turnover intention with negative associations. Findings of the study suggested that support of principal was dominantly affecting the turnover intention of the international school teachers. It was recommended that school management must put in place measures for teacher to be satisfied with their principal this will apparently reduce turnover intention of the teachers and engender affective commitment.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Affective Commitment, Turnover Intention, International School Teachers
THE RELATION BETWEEN PARENTAL CHILD REARING ATTITUDE AND SCHOOL MALADJUSTMENT OF KOREAN MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

Cha, Yeon Sil, Lee, Young Suk, Park, Young Shin

Inha University

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine the relation between parental child rearing attitude and school maladjustment of Korean middle school students. The participants were 298 male and female middle school students, with 74 high academic achievers, 142 middle-of-the-road achievers, and 82 low achievers, based on self-reported achievement levels. A questionnaire developed by Park (2005) was utilized in the study. The result were as follows: First, positive parental child rearing attitudes (emotional support, respect of parents, achievement orientation, congruence with parental expectations, and sacrifice) and school maladjustment (teacher's scolding, rejection by friends, no interest in school life, and stressful school life) showed significant negative correlations. This pattern was found for all three achiever groups. Second, negative parental rearing attitudes (parental indifference, parental rejection, parental hostility, and conflict with parents) and school maladjustment showed significant positive correlations, again a pattern found for all three achiever groups. Third, there were no significant correlations between parental control and the school maladjustment variables. These results point to a Korean adolescent's indigenous parent-child relationship.

Keywords: Parental Child Rearing Attitudes, School Maladjustment, Parental Control, Indigenous Psychology
KOREAN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS PERCEPTION OF THEIR PARENTS

Yi, Moon-Young & Park, Young-Shin

Inha University

ABSTRACT

Numerous studies have examined Korean indigenous parent-child relationships from various perspectives. This study aims to explore Korean indigenous parent-child relationship based on the perceptions of Korean children and adolescents concerning their parents. A reexamination of Park and Kim (2004) study data showed the following: First, Korean children and adolescents felt a strong sense of gratitude toward and respect for their parents, which is rooted in the children’s and adolescents’ perceptions of parental sacrifice and suffering. Also, Korean children and adolescents felt a sense of indebtedness, rooted in the children’s and adolescents' sense of non-obedience and incongruence with their parental expectations, as well as, a lack of full devotion to their studies. At the same time, conflicts with their parents arose from academic related matters. Second, given the emphases of educational attainment in Korea, the difference between two (high and low) academic achievement groups were examined. For the high achievement group, their perception of their parents were associated with feelings of gratitude, respect, closeness, while the low achievement group felt indebtedness, conflict, and distance.

Keywords: Perception of Parents, Indigenous Psychology, Gratitude, Respect, Indebtedness, Sacrifice, Obedience, Congruence with Parental Expectations, Academic Achievement
THE EFFECTS OF PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP AND RESILIENCY EFFICACY ON KOREAN ADOLESCENT'S ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND FILIAL PIETY

Kim, Jeong Sil & Park, Young-Shin

Inha University

ABSTRACT

The following research analyzes the effects of parent-child relationship and adolescent's resiliency efficacy on Korean adolescent's academic achievement and filial piety. To this end, a path analyses was performed using three sub-variables for parent-child relationship; parental sacrifice, respect for parents, a sense of indebtedness towards parents. The participants were 298 middle school students (male=169; female=129), and the measurement instruments produced a Cronbach α=.78~.90. The results were as follows: First, it was found that parent-child relationship had a significant positive influence on academic achievement, with resiliency efficacy as a mediating variable between them. That is, parental sacrifices, respect for parents, a sense of indebtedness towards parents, lead to higher resiliency efficacy and higher academic achievement. Second, it was also found that parent-child relationship had a significant positive influence on adolescent's filial piety, with resiliency efficacy as a mediating variable between them. That is, parental sacrifice, respect for parents, a sense of indebtedness towards parents, resulted in higher resiliency efficacy and increased filial piety towards their parents. These results show Korean adolescent's academic achievements are associated with Korean indigenous parent-child relationship.

Keywords: Parent-Child Relationship, Academic Achievement, Filial Piety, Indigenous Psychology, Resiliency Efficacy
IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG STUDENTS IN CYBERJAYA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to identify the issues of the relationship between social media and its impact to social behavior and academic performance. Four research questions and four hypothesis were guided in this study. The descriptive survey research design was adopted and used as well. This research project was conducted to 200 respondents that have been selected among second year university students in Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences (CUCMS) from the simple random sampling method when each member of population is equally likely to be chosen as part of the sample. A questionnaire from (Christine Safwat, Heba Adel, Mireille George and Silvana Sobhy, 2012) was modified and used to collect the data from the respondents. Quantitative data collected was then coded in Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23.0 to analyze and present the data. The study was found that, most of the students in Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences use social media a lot and they spend most of the time on the laptop that could affect their behavior if it is use excessively and without control. Therefore, students may have conflict with their academic performance since its correlate with the behavior of the students as well.

Keywords: Social Media, Social Behavior, Academic Performance, University Students, Technology, CUCMS
INDIVIDUAL OPENNESS TRAIT, LOCUS OF CONTROL AND SELF-REGULATION OF ENTREPRENEURS PREDICTED PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE

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Universitas Islam Riau

ABSTRACT

MEA is designed to create the freedom and ease in creating opportunities in various fields. The entrepreneur is an important one contributes to the increase in non-agricultural economic income, and develop micro, small and medium enterprises in the industrial revolution (Aghajani, Shababi, & Fattahi, 2012). A researcher resilience as Kaplan (1999) concluded that resilience is a conceptual tool in the development of models to predict the events and situations of failure. In certain situations when misfortune cannot be avoided, a person who has the psychological resilience to cope with various problems with the way their lives (Reivich & Shatte, 2002). Individuals who have strong personality characteristics thought to be one important factor in the process of creation and development of enterprises. The scale used in this study consisted of a scale big five personality (Openness) McCrae & Costa (2004), The Self-Regulation Questionnaire (SRQ) by Brown et al (1999), The Work Locus of Control Scale (WLCS) by Spector (1988) as modified by Spector (2004), and Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) compiled by Connor & Davidson (2003) as modified by Manzano and Ayala (2013). A total of 238 micro businesses have voluntarily participated. The results of path analysis showed that the openness personality directly ($\beta = 0.131$) was significantly associated with resilience. Similarly, the openness personality through self-regulation shows indirect influence on resilience ($p1 \times p3 = 0.0047$) significantly. Contributions personality openness and self-regulation of the resilience of 0.136 or 13.6%. It can be concluded that indirectly affect the resilience if the openness personality through self-regulation significantly on businesses.

Keywords: Openness Trait, Locus of Control, Self-Regulation, Entrepreneurs, Psychological Resilience